

Service

This manual is to be used by qualified appliance technicians only. Maytag does not assume any responsibility for property damage or personal injury for improper service procedures done by an unqualified person.

This Base Manual covers general information

Refer to individual Technical Sheet
for information on specific models

This manual includes, but is
not limited to the following:

Maytag
MWF4100
MWF4200
MWF4300

Whole House Filtration System

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1 Legal

1.1 MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System Warranty

You have just purchased one of the leading whole home water treatment systems available. As an expression of our confidence in the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System, your drinking water system is warranted to the original end user against defects in material and workmanship when:

- It has been installed in accordance with MAYTAG specifications by a MAYTAG Services Qualified Service Installer.
- Annual maintenance has been performed by a MAYTAG Services Qualified Service Technician. Proof of purchase (invoice) is required.

For a period of one year after installation:

All parts and labour on the complete system excluding consumables (e.g. Prefilters, cleaning solutions, batteries etc.) and labour required for the operation and maintenance of the MAYTAG WHOLE HOME WATER FILTRATION SYSTEM as specified in the owners manual.

For a period of two years after installation:

All parts used in the original installation of the MAYTAG WHOLE HOME WATER FILTRATION SYSTEM, are covered by warranty excluding consumables (e.g. Prefilters, cleaning solutions, batteries, etc) required for the operation and maintenance of the MAYTAG WHOLE HOME WATER FILTRATION SYSTEM. Labour to install warranted parts and trip charges including mileage are the responsibility of the homeowner.

For a period of 5 years from the date of original installation:

MAYTAG will replace the original MAYTAG WHOLE HOME WATER FILTRATION SYSTEM Membrane Module when a MAYTAG Services Qualified Service Technician finds a membrane integrity breach, as defined by an integrity check, within the warranty period. MAYTAG reserves the right to examine membrane modules deemed by the MAYTAG Services Qualified Service Technician to have a membrane integrity beach, and provide the final opinion on whether the membrane module is defective. If the part is found to be defective, MAYTAG will pro rate the cost of a membrane module as follows:

MAYTAG WHOLE HOME WATER FILTRATION SYSTEM Warranty Schedule	Pro-rated cost to the homeowner as a % of Suggested List
Up to 24 months	0%
25-36 months	40%
37-48 months	60%
49-60 months	80%

Labour to install warranted parts and trip charges including mileage are the responsibility of the homeowner.

This warranty does not apply:

- to damage caused by accident, fire, flood, freezing, Acts of God, misuse, misapplication, neglect, alteration, installation or operation contrary to our printed instructions, or by the use of accessories or components which do not meet MAYTAG specifications.
- to the cost of installation or defects caused by improper storage or handling prior to installing the equipment.
- to any work done by anyone other than a MAYTAG Services Qualified Service Technician.

to work done under normal maintenance, calibration or regular adjustments as specified in operating and maintenance instructions of this manual and or labour involved in moving adjacent objects to gain access to the MAYTAG WHOLE HOME WATER FILTRATION SYSTEM .

to any system which has been damaged or defaced.

to systems that have been subject to improper, abnormal or insufficient care or cleaning, or to modification, tampering, alteration, improper service, repair, assembly or disassembly by anyone other than a MAYTAG Services Qualified Service Technician.

to damage or defects resulting from exposure to excessive heat or cold (including extremely hot or cold water), or use on improper electrical current or voltage. The System is not for use with hot water

to systems with which non - MAYTAG consumable items have been used

to systems that have been operated without the specified prefilter

to systems that have been operated without the necessary sediment prefilter on surface waters

to systems that have been subjected to freezing temperatures which have not been properly winterized as specified in the owners manual

to systems that have been left drained of water or without proper preservation fluids

to membrane fouling

if this filtration device is used for commercial and/or rental purposes. This water filtration device is designed for normal household use. Filter replacement due to fouling may vary with the quality and quantity of water.


This limited warranty is provided only to the original consumer purchaser or gift recipient of the MAYTAG WHOLE HOME WATER FILTRATION SYSTEM resident in Canada or the United States and may be enforced only by such person. Any repair or replacement to the System under this warranty shall not extend the warranty period. All parts and products removed from the System under this warranty become the property of MAYTAG. The owner is responsible for any repairs or replacements that are not covered by this warranty.

MAYTAG reserves the right to make changes in design or add any improvements on any product. The right is always reserved to modify equipment because of factors beyond our control and government regulations. Changes to update equipment do not constitute a warranty change. Charges involved as a result of these product changes do not include freight or foreign, excise municipal or other sales tax. All such freight and taxes are the responsibility of the consumer.

The foregoing expressed warranties are in substitution for and exclude all other warranties of any kind whether arising under statute, and tort, or by implication of law or otherwise including, to the full extent as may be allowed by law, liability for any other representations respecting the MAYTAG WHOLE HOME WATER FILTRATION SYSTEM, statutory warranties or implied warranties or conditions as to its merchantability or fitness. No agent, employer, representative of MAYTAG or MAYTAG Qualified Dealer, nor any other person is authorized to modify this warranty in any respect.

ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE LIMITED IN DURATION TO THE PERIOD SPECIFIED ABOVE FOR THE PARTS DESCRIBED IN THIS LIMITED WARRANTY. As a manufacturer, we do not know the characteristics of your water supply. The quality of water supplies may vary seasonally or over a period of time. Your water usage may vary as well. Water characteristics can also change if your drinking water system is moved to a new location. For these reasons, we assume no liability for the determination of the proper equipment necessary to meet your requirements, and we do not authorize others to assume such obligations for us. MAYTAG's OBLIGATIONS UNDER THIS WARRANTY ARE LIMITED TO THE REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF THE FAILED PARTS OF THIS WHOLE HOME WATER FILTRATION SYSTEM, AND WE ASSUME NO LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR DIRECT, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, GENERAL OR OTHER DAMAGES.

The above provisions do not preclude the operation of any applicable provincial or state statute or regulation, which in certain circumstances may not allow some of the limitations or exclusions described in these warranty coverage's.

<div> WARNING</div> <p>The MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System must be;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• kept wet at all times after installation.• winterized prior to temperatures falling below 0°C (32 F).• tested annually using the integrity test procedure.• operated with a prefilter. <p>Failure to do so may cause the System to dry and/or become damaged, which may lead to personal injury, and/or physical damage and will void any warranty.</p>
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NOTE: The product specifications for the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System can be found in section 4.8.


1.2 Legal Disclaimer

This manual attempts to outline some of the basic principles of household water collection, treatment and discharge and some of the features of the **MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System** (the “System”). It is not intended to be a definitive dissertation on the principles set out above, nor is it intended to be relied upon by anyone but **MAYTAG** Customer Care (“Consultants”) and **MAYTAG** Services Qualified Service Technicians (“Technicians”). Any other reliance is expressly excluded herein. Further, insofar as Consultants and Technicians are concerned, this document must be utilized in connection with the authorized training procedures created and to be created by **MAYTAG** or **ZENON Environmental Inc.** It should be remembered that homeowners will also be provided with an owner’s manual, which will attempt to provide a more general overview of the aforementioned principles and features of the System.

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System must be installed by a **MAYTAG** Services Qualified Service Technician and properly maintained in accordance with the Operations and the Owners Manual. Failure to properly maintain the System will compromise performance or and/or result in the failure to control water quality.

See tables for Certifications and Laboratory test information.

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System is not intended for the treatment of water, which has an obvious contamination source (such as sewage or wastewater). Biofilm and pathogens in home piping systems could shed into water filtered through our System. Exposure to microorganisms may also occur during daily activities.

<div> DANGER</div> <p>To reduce the risk of severe injury, illness, death and/or property damage, read and follow all instructions. Use only MAYTAG authorized parts where required to repair and service the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System.</p>
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WARNING

All **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration Products must be installed in accordance with all local building and plumbing codes.

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System must be protected against freezing and $< 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ (32 F) temperatures. Failure to do so may cause the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System to become damaged, which may lead to personal injury, and/or physical damage.

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System must be installed on cold-water distribution systems only. Failure to do so may cause System damage, which may lead to personal injury, and/or physical damage.

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System must be filled with water at all times after installation. Failure to do so may cause the System to dry and become damaged, which may lead to personal injury, and/or physical damage.

Trademarks

The following are registered trademarks:



2 Safety

2.1 Safety Instructions

Start by reviewing these important safety alert symbols. These safety symbols will alert you to the possibility of serious injury, death, or property damage.





Danger notices indicate the potential of severe injury, illness, death and/or property damage, for example electrocution. Read and follow all instructions.


Warnings indicate actions that <i>could</i> cause damage to equipment, water contamination, severe injury, illness, death, and/or property damage.

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System has been designed and tested to offer reliable service, provided it is installed by a **MAYTAG** Services Qualified Service Technician and is operated, maintained, and tested in strict accordance with the safety instructions contained in this manual.

2.2 Operational Safety

- The MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System is under pressure during use and precautions must be taken.


	
	
Explosion hazard. Do not attempt to remove cap while the system is under pressure. Shut water off and initiate manual drain procedure to relieve system pressure before removing cap.	
To avoid possible serious illness or death from contaminated water: <ol style="list-style-type: none">If system is equipped with bypass valve - do not open bypass valve except in emergencies. Opening the bypass valve may permit microbially contaminated water to enter the household water distribution system. When the bypass valve is open, water may become contaminated with dangerous microbes. Do not drink the water when the unit is operating in bypass mode.Wash hands after changing the prefilter or working on the system.All service and maintenance is to be performed by a Maytag Services Qualified Service Technician.The area near the system should be kept clear. Articles should be stored at a safe distance. Read and follow the Owner's Manual for inspection, maintenance, and emergency bypass instructions. Read the instructions provided with the filter when changing prefilters.	

- This device is designed to operate on a 120VAC/15 Amp/ 60Hz line. Do not modify plug on the power cord. If the plug does not fit the electrical outlet, have a proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

- To avoid System damage: Ensure that a Stainless Steel Prefilter or Carbon Prefilter is in place during operation of the System. In the absence of an internal Prefilter, abrasive damage to the System may occur. A damaged System may permit contaminated water to enter the household distribution system causing illness. Irreversible and premature fouling of the System may also occur resulting in System replacement at the owner's expense.


2.3 Service and Maintenance Safety

- To avoid electric shock: Disconnect the AC power from the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System before servicing the controller; do *not* remove the controller cover while System is in use. Only **MAYTAG** Services Qualified Service Technicians should attempt to service the controller.
- Important: The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System must be kept in a wetted condition. Once installed or during service and maintenance activities, do not allow the System to sit completely drained for extended periods (>12 hours). Failure to do so may damage the System and cause contaminated water to enter the household for consumption.

 WARNING
The MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System must be kept wet at all times after installation. Failure to do so may cause the System to dry and become damaged, which may lead to personal injury, and/or physical damage and will void any warranty .

2.4 Winter Storage

- The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System will be damaged if frozen. The System must be winterized according to the Winterization Procedure 6.2 by a **MAYTAG** Services Qualified Service Technician.

 WARNING
The MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System must be; winterized prior to temperatures falling below 0°C (32°F). Failure to do so may cause the System to dry, freeze and become damaged, which may lead to personal injury, and/or physical damage and will void any warranty .

2.5 Other Safety Recommendations

- Do not plug in the Controller transformer if there is water on the electrical wiring or the power supply.
- Always shut off water flow and release water pressure before cleaning or maintaining the System.
- The System is intended for indoor use only. The power supply and controller must not be exposed to weather elements.
- A **MAYTAG** Services Qualified Service Technician must perform an Integrity Test, Procedure in section 5.5.4, at least once a year.

⚠ WARNING

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System must be;

- tested annually using the integrity test.
- operated with either a Carbon or Stainless Steel Prefilter.

Failure to do so may cause the System to become damaged, which may lead to personal injury, and/or physical damage and **will void any warranty**.

If the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System is installed in a System that has run untreated well or surface waters, all household water pipes must be sanitized to ensure water quality.

2.6 Emergency Bypass Safety (if installed)

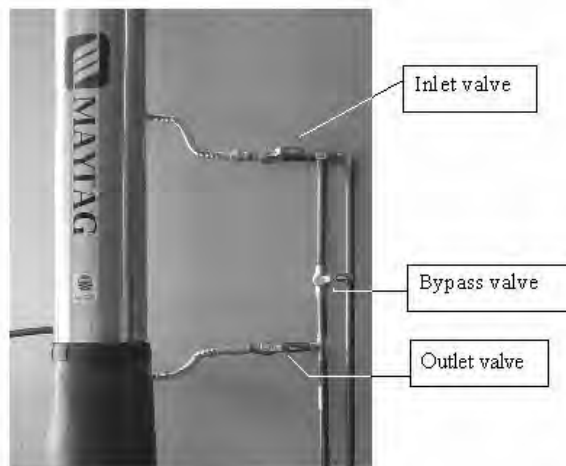
⚠ WARNING

Metal water piping systems must be electrically grounded and have electrical continuity throughout as per the local codes. In the absence of a metal bypass valve and piping, electrical bonding between metal inlet and outlet piping on the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System must be provided as per the local codes.

Bypassing the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System will result in unfiltered water entering the household distribution system. This water may be biologically unsafe and drinking this water could result in illness or death. Exercise caution in bypassing the System. Do not drink the water while the System is in bypass mode.

If the System has been operated in by-pass mode and if the water is being drawn from a well or surface water source, the household distribution system should be re-disinfected once returned to filtration mode.

If the System is in by-pass mode, **the controller must be unplugged**. Failure to do so may cause System to dry and become damaged, which may lead to personal injury, and/or physical damage and will **void any warranty**.



Maytag Water Filtration system equipped with bypass valve

A bypass system is not required for proper operation of the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System, however some local plumbing codes may require a bypass. If the System is to be equipped with a bypass, this procedure below may be followed to provide water in an emergency or System malfunction.¹

Bypass Procedure

1. Close the Inlet and Outlet ball valves (turn handles clockwise). Ball valves are in the closed position when the handle is positioned perpendicularly to the water pipe.
2. Open Bypass Valve (turn handle counter-clockwise).
3. Unplug the controller.
4. To return to filtered water service;
 - close bypass valve (turn handle clockwise)
 - open inlet and outlet valves (turn handles counter-clockwise)
 - plug in the controller.

¹ System malfunction would include a possible water leak or failed integrity test.

2.7 Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

2.7.1 MAYTAG MC1 Cleaning Solution (Citric Acid)

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MSDS Number: C4730 --- Effective Date: 10/29/01	24 Hour Emergency Telephone: 908-854-2151 CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
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<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">MSDS</div> Material Safety Data Sheet <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"><div style="flex: 1;"><p>From: Mallinckrodt Baker, Inc. 222 Red School Lane Phillipsburg, NJ 08865</p></div><div style="flex: 1; text-align: center;"><div style="font-size: 2em; margin: 0;">M</div><div style="margin: 0;">Mallinckrodt CHEMICALS</div></div><div style="flex: 1; text-align: center;"><div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">J.T.</div><div style="margin: 0;">Baker</div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">National Response in Canada CANUTEC: 613-996-6666</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 5px;">Outside U.S. and Canada Chemtrec: 703-527-3887</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px; font-size: 0.8em;">NOTE: CHEMTREC, CANUTEC and National Response Center emergency numbers to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident involving chemicals.</div>
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All non-emergency questions should be directed to Customer Service (1-800-582-3537) for assistance.

CITRIC ACID

MSDS Number: C4730 --- Effective Date: 10/29/01

1. Product Identification

Synonyms: 2-Hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic acid, monohydrate
CAS No.: 77-92-9 (Anhydrous) 5949-29-1 (Monohydrate)
Molecular Weight: 210.14
Chemical Formula: H₅C₆H₅O₇·H₂O
Product Codes:
J.T. Baker: 0110, 0115, 0116, 0118, 0119, 0120
Mallinckrodt: 0616, 0627, 7788

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Percent	Haza
Citric Acid	77-92-9	99 100%	Y

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

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MSDS Number: C4730 --- Effective Date: 10/20/01

WARNING! CAUSES SEVERE EYE IRRITATION. CAUSES IRRITATION TO SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT.

LT Baker SAF-T-DATA (tm) Ratings (Provided here for your convenience)

Health Rating: 0 - None
Flammability Rating: 1 - Slight
Reactivity Rating: 0 - None
Contact Rating: 1 - Slight
Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES; LAB COAT
Storage Color Code: Orange (General Storage)

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Causes irritation to the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, shortness of breath.

Ingestion:

Causes irritation to the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Extremely large oral dosages may produce gastrointestinal disturbances. Calcium deficiency in blood may result in severe cases of ingestion.

Skin Contact:

Causes irritation to skin. Symptoms include redness, itching, and pain.

Eye Contact:

Highly irritating; may also be abrasive.

Chronic Exposure:

Chronic or heavy acute ingestion may cause tooth enamel erosion.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

No adverse health effects expected.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

Ingestion:

Induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Skin Contact:

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

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5. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire:

Autoignition temperature: 1011°C (1852°F)

As with most organic solids, fire is possible at elevated temperatures or by contact with an ignition source.

Explosion:

Fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.

Fire Extinguishing Media:

Water spray, dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide.

Special Information:

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Spills: Sweep up and containerize for reclamation or disposal. Vacuuming or wet sweeping may be used to avoid dust dispersal.

7. Handling and Storage

Keep in a tightly closed container, stored in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Protect against physical damage. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits:

None established.

Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work

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area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices*, most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):

For conditions of use where exposure to dust or mist is apparent and engineering controls are not feasible, a particulate respirator (NIOSH type N95 or better filters) may be worn. If oil particles (e.g. lubricants, cutting fluids, glycerine, etc.) are present, use a NIOSH type R or P filter. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Skin Protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield where dusting or splashing of solutions is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:

White granules.

Odor:

Odorless.

Solubility:

ca. 60 g/100 ml @ 20C (Anhydrous)

Density:

1.542

pH:

2.2 (0.1 N sol)

% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F):

0

Boiling Point:

No information found.

Melting Point:

ca. 100C (ca. 212F)

Vapor Density (Air=1):

No information found.

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):

No information found.

Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):

No information found.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

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Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may form when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatibilities:

Metal nitrates (potentially, explosive reaction), alkali carbonates and bicarbonates, potassium tartrate. Will corrode copper, zinc, aluminum and their alloys.

Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

11. Toxicological Information

Oral rat LD50: 3 g/kg; irritation skin rabbit: 500 mg/24H mild; eye rabbit: 750 ug/24H severe.

-----\Cancer Lists\-----			
Ingredient:-----	---NTP Carcinogen---		IARC Category
	Known	Anticipated	

Citric Acid (77-92-9)	No	No	None

12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate:

No information found.

Environmental Toxicity:

No information found.

13. Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

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14. Transport Information

(Not regulated)

15. Regulatory Information

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 1\-----

Ingredient	TSCA	EC	Japan	Australia
Citric Acid (77-92-9)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 2\-----

Ingredient	Korea	DSL	NDSL	Phil.
Citric Acid (77-92-9)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 1\-----

Ingredient	-SARA 302- RQ	TPQ	-SARA 313- List	Chemical Catg
Citric Acid (77-92-9)	No	No	No	No

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 2\-----

Ingredient	CERCLA	-RCRA- 261.33	-TSCA- 8(d)
Citric Acid (77-92-9)	No	No	No

Chemical Weapons Convention: No FSCA F2(b): No CDTA: No
 SARA 311/312: Acute: Yes Chronic: No Fire: No Pressure: No
 Reactivity: No (Pure / Solid)

Australian Hazchem Code: None allocated.

Poison Schedule: None allocated.

WHMIS:

This MSDS has been prepared according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

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16. Other Information

NEPA Ratings: Health: 2 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0

Label Hazard Warning:

WARNING: CAUSES SEVERE EYE IRRITATION, CAUSES IRRITATION TO SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT.

Label Precautions:

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

Avoid breathing dust.

Keep container closed.

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Label First Aid:

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. In all cases, get medical attention.

Product Use:

Laboratory Reagent.

Revision Information:

MSDS Section(s) changed since last revision of document include: 1, 8.

Disclaimer:

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Prepared by: Environmental Health & Safety

Phone Number: (314) 674-1600 (U.S.A.)

3 Introduction to Drinking Water

3.1 Purpose of the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System

Historically, there have been many documented cases of disease outbreaks caused by harmful microorganisms, such as bacteria, cysts and certain viruses in drinking water. Individuals who consume infected water are at risk of serious illness or, in some cases, death. Such outbreaks are still common today, in part because of inadequate water treatment processes and infrastructure deterioration.

The **MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System** has been designed to act as an effective barrier to significantly reduce harmful organisms (as set out here after) that can enter the household water distribution system. When used properly, the patented **MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System** will significantly reduce bacteria, parasites and certain viruses that can enter drinking water distribution systems.²

When used in conjunction with the **MAYTAG Carbon Prefilter**, the System will reduce chlorine and other unpleasant tastes and odours.

3.2 Water Cycle and Its Effect on Drinking Water

The **Hydrologic Water Cycle**, shown in Figure 3.1, is a continuous process by which water is evaporated from oceans, moves inland as moist air masses, and produces precipitation. The precipitation that falls on the land surface is dispersed in several ways. A portion of it is retained in the soil near where it falls and returns to the atmosphere by evaporation and transpiration (respiration of plant tissue). Another portion of the precipitation becomes overland flow, which feeds local streams and rivers. Finally, precipitation enters the soil system as infiltration and may re-enter channels (lakes or oceans) as it travels through the ground water along the water table.³

Humans draw water from all of the sources described above for many different uses, including consumption. When the hydrologic cycle is considered, it becomes very clear that there is high potential for water to pick up a variety of contaminants along its journey. These contaminants may include harmful microorganisms such as E.Coli, Cryptosporidium, and Giardia (beaver fever); nuisance metals such as iron and manganese; heavy metals such as lead; and industrial chemicals such as pesticides and herbicides. It is very important to monitor water sources regularly for purity. If water is contaminated, some form of treatment should be provided to eliminate the potentially hazardous components.

² Please refer to NSF and laboratory certifications for performance information.

³ Hydrology and Floodplain Analysis, 2nd Edition, Philip B. Bedient et.al., Addison-Wesley Publishing, 1992, pp. 1

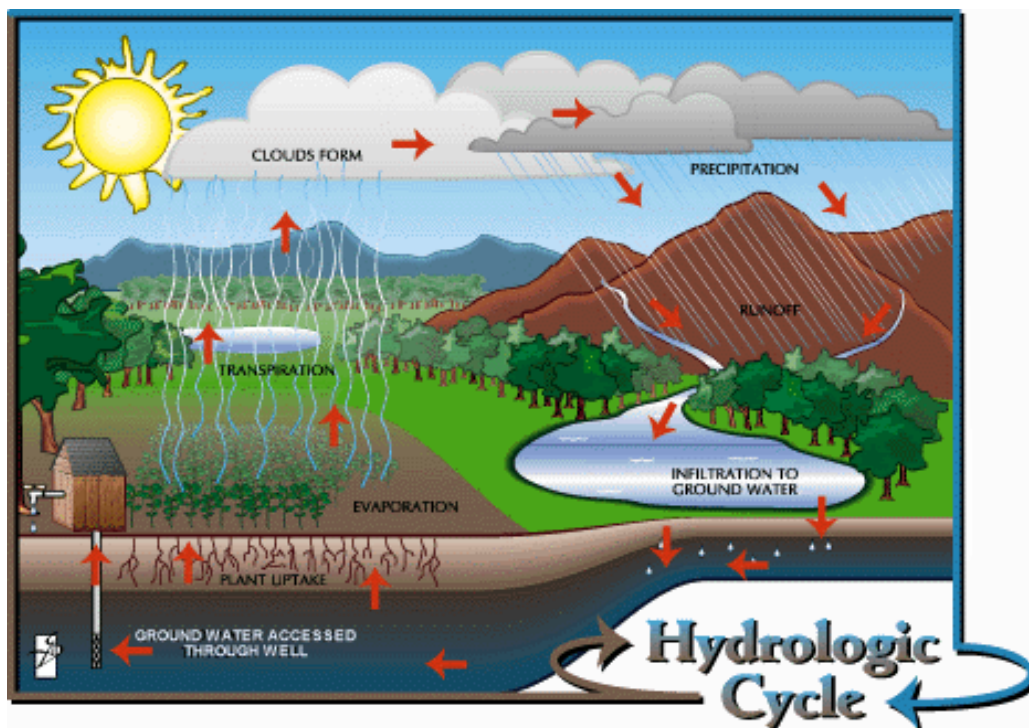


Figure 3.1 - The Water Cycle

3.3 Drinking Water Sources

There are a number of water sources available for drinking water and other household uses. In general, there are two drinking water types: municipal and private. Municipal water can be taken from a number of locations, including surface waters (lakes and/or rivers), ground wells, and rainwater collection systems. The water is typically treated to quality standards set by the local government and then delivered to the community. Private sources can also be taken from surface water (lakes and/or rivers), ground wells, and rain water collection systems. Water from private sources is not typically treated before consumption and may still contain contaminants like turbidity, organics, bacteria, viruses, and/or parasites.

3.3.1 Municipal Water

Once the water is taken from the source, it is usually treated with a number of processes that reduce the turbidity, organic content, and microbiological contamination in the water. At a minimum, municipal systems provide disinfection residuals by adding for example chlorine or fluoride to maintain the water's microbiological safety as it is delivered to the individual residences in the community. More sophisticated processes can address turbidity, organic matter, mineral contamination such as iron and manganese and odours such as hydrogen sulphide. Once the water is treated, it is pumped through a piping distribution system to each individual house.

3.3.2 Cistern Water

Cisterns are simple holding tanks commonly made from concrete and, in more recent times, plastic. They are used in locations that do not have municipally treated water supplied directly to residences. In these situations, homeowners can receive water from the municipality on a batch basis from a water hauling company, collect the water using roof top collection systems, or use a combination of both of these methods. In the past, water haulers have pumped water from clean, clear sources such as streams or springs. Because of recent microbiological contamination issues in many locations, water is now more commonly taken from neighbouring town water treatment facilities. At the household, the water is pumped into a holding tank that is typically located underground on the homeowner's property. To supply the household with water, a pump/pressure tank delivery system is required.

3.3.3 Well Water

As with cistern systems, households that use well water systems do not have municipally treated water supplied directly to them. There are a few well types available, depending on the individual homeowner's requirements and location of the household. Regardless of the well type, a pump/pressure tank delivery system is required. Each well type is described in more detail below.

3.3.3.1 Drilled Wells

Drilled wells are usually 152.4 mm (6") or 203.2mm (8") in diameter and lined with a solid pipe (well casing). The well casing usually extends to the bottom of the well into the tapped water source. Drilled wells are typically the deepest of wells and can reach depths of over 213 m (700 ft). The well depth, well casing, and well cap all contribute to making this type of well the safest, as contaminated overland flow is less likely to enter the water supply.

3.3.3.2 Dug Wells

Dug wells are typically shallower than drilled wells and have a wider opening. The shallow depth, lack of a sealed well casing, and well cap all contribute to a greater risk of contamination by overland water sources.

3.3.4 Surface (lake and river) Water

There are several methods available for collecting and delivering surface water to a household. In most cases, the main objective is to eliminate any sediment that might be churned up by tides and/or waves. Unfortunately, most delivery systems do not make considerations for smaller contaminants like bacteria, viruses, or parasites that may enter the distribution system.

Surface water systems can use one of two delivery methods, a pump/pressure tank delivery system or a pump that fills an elevated tank that, in turn, provides water to the household water by gravity.

3.3.4.1 Direct Pump Systems

The most common method for delivering water from surface sources is to pump it directly from the source. A suction pipe or hose is placed into the lake or river and held above the lake or river bottom, which limits the amount of sediment that can enter the piping. In these installations, a submersible or centrifugal/jet pump may be used, depending on the setup.

3.3.4.2 Shore Wells

Located very close to, and sometimes in, bodies of water, this well type is directly influenced by surface water. Shore wells typically have a casing that is submersed into the ground adjacent to the shoreline. The main purpose of the casing is to settle out heavy particles that are churned up by daily tides and/or wave action. Any contaminants that are light and do not settle out are likely to enter the water delivery system. In these installations, a submersible or centrifugal/jet pump may be used, depending on the setup.

3.3.4.3 Sand Point Wells

This well type is less common, but is used in locations that have sandy beaches. A hollow conical metal shaft is pushed into sandy ground close to the lake and attached to a water delivery system. Tiny slits in the metal shaft allow water, but not sand, to enter and be pumped into the delivery system. This type of well uses the natural filtration provided by the sand to remove larger particles before they reach the sand point. Because sand point wells are usually installed close to the water source, they are affected by surface water contaminants like organic matter, bacteria, viruses and parasites. In these installations, a centrifugal/jet pump is required.

3.4 Common Drinking Water Quality Concerns

There are many aesthetic and health-related issues associated with drinking water. Factors that affect drinking water quality may include:

- Geographical location
- Water source (raw well, raw surface, municipally treated sources)
- Condition of water distribution system (piping, well casing etc.)
- Human influences (industrial facilities, gasoline stations, agricultural runoff etc.)
- Weather related issues

Water quality issues can vary in intensity over periods of time and from season to season. Since there are so many factors that affect water quality, it is sometimes difficult to predict.

3.4.1 Municipal Water Quality Concerns – MAYTAG Solutions

3.4.1.1 Microbial Contamination

Drinking water that leaves the municipal treatment plant clean and within government drinking water quality guidelines may not reach a household in this same clean state. Water pipes and valves may corrode and develop leaks over time, allowing contaminants to enter the water. In such cases, sanitizing residuals, like chlorine and chloramines, that normally protect the water from further contamination, may not be sufficient to maintain water purity because of the degree of contamination. As a result, water quality may be jeopardized.

Municipal water contamination can also occur when aging and insufficient water treatment facilities malfunction. In some instances, water being treated may bypass important processes, such as sanitizing and not be properly treated. Contaminated water that enters the pipes can pose risks to the households being serviced by the water treatment plant.

The MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System significantly reduces bacteria, viruses, and parasites from drinking water using ZENON's patented Water Filtration hollow fibre membranes.⁴

3.4.1.2 Chlorine (and related tastes and odours)

Chlorine has been used since the early 1800's to reduce odours generated at wastewater treatment plants.⁵ Increases in illness from water-borne pathogens prompted authorities to begin using chlorine to disinfect drinking water supplies. As a result, occurrences of water-borne illnesses dropped dramatically and diseases like cholera were virtually eliminated. Chlorination is currently the predominant method used to maintain microbiologically safe water and distribution systems. Despite its benefits, there are some issues with chlorine. People are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the distinctive taste and odour of chlorine. As a result, an increasing number of people are choosing to remove the chlorine from their water using in-home treatment.

The MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System MWF 4100 AWS has been specially designed with an Activated Carbon Prefilter and tested to significantly reduce chlorine levels and its related tastes and odours.⁶

3.4.1.3 Non-Chlorine related Tastes and Odours

Odours produced by decaying organic plant matter and/or harmless microorganisms can be unpleasant for household consumption. These types of odours are typically seen during hot summer months and are sometimes referred to as "algae-blooms". Municipal water treatment facilities are often not equipped to

⁴ Please refer to NSF and laboratory certifications for performance information.

⁵ Residential Water Processing, 2nd Edition, Wes McGowan, Water Quality Association, 1997, pp. 223

⁶ Please refer to NSF and laboratory certifications for performance information.

eliminate these unappealing contaminants, since they vary in intensity and duration from year to year depending on a number of environmental factors.

When used with the optional Carbon Prefilter, the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System, MWF 4100 AWS, may provide relief against algae, musty odours and taste produced by the decay of organic matter during hot summer months.⁷

3.4.2 Cistern Water Quality Concerns - MAYTAG Solutions

3.4.2.1 Microbial Contamination

Cistern maintenance is very important. Without proper maintenance, contamination can occur and potentially place the entire water system at risk. Potential methods of contamination include leaking cistern walls or leaking access caps. Older concrete cisterns are at greater risk than newer plastic cisterns. As concrete ages and ground forces (freeze/thaw cycles) erode the cistern materials, cracks may occur. These cracks may allow contaminated ground water from septic beds, agriculture runoff, or other sources to enter the cistern placing the water at risk. In addition to this risk, small animals have been known to find their way into cisterns. Once trapped, they perish and can release potentially harmful microorganisms into the water.

If a cistern is contaminated it should be disinfected immediately. Otherwise, the chances are great that the contamination will persist for extended periods of time, with attendant health risks.

The MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System significantly reduces bacteria, viruses and parasites from drinking water using ZENON's patented Ultrafiltration hollow fibre membranes.⁸

3.4.2.2 Odours (decaying organic matter etc.)

Decaying organic matter, including harmless non-pathogenic microorganisms, can produce earthy or musty odours and tastes in drinking water. These organics typically enter the cistern through rooftop drainage systems. The method of sealing the cistern can also be a factor in allowing this organic matter to enter the system. The degree of odour or off-taste is directly related to the quantity of material that is allowed to enter the cistern. In cases where the water is supplied by the municipality, "algae-bloom" issues may arise, depending on the water source and treatment processes prior to delivery.

When used with the optional Carbon Prefilter, the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System MWF 4100 AWS may provide relief against algae, musty odours and taste produced by the decay of organic matter, primarily during hot summer months.⁹

3.4.3 Well Water Quality Concerns - MAYTAG Solutions

3.4.3.1 Microbial Contamination

All wells are at risk from microbial contamination, regardless of type. Older drilled well casings can become cracked or corroded, allowing microbiologically contaminated water to enter. The design of dug wells makes them vulnerable to contaminated surface water sources. The continuous hydrologic cycle can transport contaminants great distances and, depending on geography, to great depths. Even the deepest wells with sound well casings can become contaminated. Water quality in ground water sources fluctuates constantly - clean water today does not guarantee clean water tomorrow.

The MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System significantly reduces bacteria, viruses, and parasites from drinking water using ZENON's patented Water Filtration hollow fibre membranes.¹⁰

⁷ Please refer to NSF and laboratory certifications for performance information.

⁸ Please refer to NSF and laboratory certifications for performance information.

⁹ Please refer to NSF and laboratory certifications for performance information.

¹⁰ Please refer to NSF and laboratory certifications for performance information.

3.4.3.2 Particulate Iron

Two different processes lead to the formation of particulate iron. Oxygen rich surface waters can enter wells, oxidizing the dissolved iron to particulate iron, and/or iron corrosion can occur. In the latter case, high acidity water breaks down naturally occurring iron-rich minerals. The iron does not dissolve and enters the water supply as larger particles. In both cases, when drawn, the reddish water will contain visible iron particles. Given time these particles will settle making the water clear.

The MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System can significantly reduce particulate iron.¹¹

3.4.3.3 Colloidal Iron

Colloidal can be described as a combination of particulate and dissolved iron because it is composed of very tiny particles that do not settle easily. As with particulate iron, colloidal iron imparts a red tinge to the water.

The MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration system can reduce colloidal iron.¹²

3.4.3.4 Organic Iron (Iron Bacteria)

Iron bacteria are harmless bacteria that appear in water supplies with two vital components, a regular supply of dissolved iron and dissolved oxygen. The main by-product of their existence is a jelly-like mass that can clog water pipes and produce foul tasting water. Since these organisms are living, the most effective way to eliminate them is to eliminate their food supply (iron) and stop them from entering the household distribution piping.

3.4.3.5 Particulate Manganese

As with particulate iron, two different processes lead to the formation of particulate manganese – oxidation or manganese corrosion. In the latter case, high acidity water breaks down naturally occurring manganese-rich minerals. The manganese does not dissolve and enters the water supply as larger particles. In both cases, when drawn, the dark brown water will contain visible manganese particles. Given time, these particles will settle making the water clear.

The MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration system can reduce particulate manganese.¹³

3.4.3.6 Organic Manganese (Manganese Bacteria)

Organic manganese is very similar to organic iron, with similar by-products and effects on water quality and drinking water distribution systems.

3.4.3.7 Sulphur Water (Hydrogen Sulphide)

In the absence of oxygen, some harmless, non-pathogenic bacteria convert sulphate, leached from rocks, into hydrogen sulphide. The gas readily dissolves in water sources and can be easily detected at very low concentrations by its characteristic rotten egg smell. It causes most metals to corrode and tarnishes silverware. In cases where there are high concentrations in confined areas, this gas may become both poisonous to humans and flammable. Hydrogen sulphide is generated in drinking water in two locations: naturally in the environment and in household drinking water distribution systems. When the formation is in the environment, the raw water supply will show hydrogen sulphide levels upon testing. In drinking water distribution systems, it cannot be diagnosed by testing the raw water because of where the problem is produced. Usually localized in the hot water tank, harmless sulphate reducing bacteria digest sulphate from the raw water, with the help of manganese, to produce hydrogen sulphide.

¹¹ Not performance Tested and Certified by NSF.

¹² Not performance Tested and Certified by NSF.

¹³ Not performance Tested and Certified by NSF.

3.4.3.8 Turbidity

Existing in all raw water supplies, turbidity is a physical clouding of water. Turbidity can be comprised of mud, silt, clay, and other sediments in water, in addition to some biological species, like algae and sulphur bacteria (string-like fibre). Whatever the source, the end results are always the same - the water is cloudy. Turbidity does not usually present a health risk, but has been known to interfere with disinfection processes in water treatment plants.

The MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration system can reduce turbidity.¹⁴

3.4.4 Surface Water Quality Concerns - MAYTAG Solutions

3.4.4.1 Microbial Contamination

Failing household septic systems and agricultural runoff may contribute to increased incidences of surface water contamination. These may include bacteria, viruses, and parasites. In order to reduce the human health risks associated with these organisms, treatment is required prior to use. Residences that are not serviced by municipally treated water supplies are at greater risk, unless they provide some sort of treatment to eliminate these contaminants.

The MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System significantly reduces bacteria, viruses, and parasites from drinking water using ZENON's patented Water Filtration hollow fibre membranes.¹⁵

3.4.4.2 Turbidity

Turbidity, described above in section 3.4.3.8, can also affect surface water quality.

3.4.5 MAYTAG Model Description And Raw Water Quality Applications

The MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System is available in three models, each having its source water applications and flush program choices. Each model is uniquely equipped to treat a specific source water type.

¹⁴ Please refer to NSF and laboratory certifications for performance information.

¹⁵ Please refer to NSF and laboratory certifications for performance information.

Table 1a. System design parameters

MAYTAG Model and equipment	Application	Household occupancy (persons)	Water use ** (USgpd/ L/d)	Raw Water Turbidity** (NTU)
MWF 4100 AWS Equipped with Carbon prefilter, base controller.	chlorinated municipal water	6 or less	Up to 400gpd (1500L/d)	<0.5, peaks to 1.0 (<5% of time)
MWF 4200 AWS Equipped with Stainless Steel prefilter, base controller.	clean ground water	6 or less	Up to 400gpd (1500L/d)	<0.5, peaks to 1.0 (<5% of time)
MWF 4300 AWS Equipped with Stainless Steel prefilter, advanced controller and External Prefilter.	surface water	6 or less	Up to 400gpd (1500L/d)	<5.0, peaks to 10 (<5% of time)

**In cases where these values are to be exceeded, consult MAYTAG Technical Assistance at 1-800-756-2926.

See Section 5.4.7.3 and 5.4.8.3 ,“Controller Program Settings”, for additional information on controller programs.

Table 1b. Mineral and colour parameters

Iron (Fe)	<5.0mg.L	If raw water exceeds these concentrations, a manganese greensand filter is recommended.
Manganese (Mn)	<0.5mg/L	
Apparent Colour	30-50TCU	

3.5 Water Treatment Technologies - Comparisons

There are a number of water conditioning and filtration products on the market today, some of which compete directly with the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. This section reviews a number of different technologies and compares them to the **MAYTAG** product. It gives **MAYTAG** Sales and **MAYTAG** Customer Care a larger depth of knowledge so that they can talk to prospective buyers about all of the different options in the marketplace today.

The information in this section is of a general nature only. It has come from research on the Internet and at various manufacturers’ trade shows, and from the general knowledge and experience gained from operating various types of systems. If asked, the consumer should be informed that they are free to contact competitors to obtain detailed descriptions of the characteristics of their particular system.

3.5.1 Carafe (Pitcher) Style Water Treatment Devices

These devices are very popular with consumers and serve a large portion of the household water treatment market because of their low initial cost. Primary uses are to eliminate the unpleasant tastes and odours typically associated with chlorine and other organic compounds. Carafe devices can also remove some particles from water, but do not typically remove bacteria, viruses, or parasites. For the most part, these

devices use carbon to remove the unwanted chemicals. Very low flow rates and added resins have recently allowed these systems to remove other contaminants such as lead, copper, and zinc.

3.5.1.1 Carafe Disadvantages

The following are a number of notable disadvantages as compared to the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. Most carafe style devices:

- do not significantly reduce bacteria, viruses and cysts,
- are not recommended for use on microbiologically unsafe waters,
- do not filter bacteria that may grow in their activated carbon beds,
- are less convenient because regular filling and frequent cartridge changes are required,
- have very low filtration rates.

3.5.1.2 Carafe style filters:

- only treat water for drinking and potentially cooking,
- require more frequent replacement.

3.5.2 Point Of Use (POU) Faucet Mount Filter

Due to their convenience, POU Faucet mounted filters have grown in popularity with consumers. These devices are threaded directly onto the faucet head at the point of use. An evolution of the carafe style filters and using the same technologies, these filters are able to treat a variety of additional drinking water concerns. These include chlorine, hydrogen sulphide, lead, parasites, asbestos, and industrial pesticides.

3.5.2.1 Faucet Mount Device Disadvantages

The following are a number of notable disadvantages as compared to the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. Most faucet mount devices:

- are not physical barriers to bacteria, viruses and cysts,
- do not filter bacteria that may grow in their activated carbon beds,
- only treat water for drinking and potentially cooking from a single tap,
- require more frequent replacement.

3.5.3 Point of Use (POU) Reverse Osmosis System (Economy Version)

Reverse Osmosis systems have become very popular because they are perceived to produce much cleaner water than the carafe and POU faucet mounted filters. Using a semi-permeable membrane combined with an activated carbon filter, reverse osmosis systems are able to reject hardness ions and industrial chemicals. Installations include a sediment prefilter (to prevent premature membrane clogging), an activated carbon prefilter (to eliminate chlorine which can damage the reverse osmosis membrane material), and a post membrane activated carbon filter for polishing.

3.5.3.1 POU RO Disadvantages

The following are a number of notable disadvantages as compared to the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. Most POU RO devices:

- are not recommended for use on microbiologically unsafe waters,
- only treat water for drinking and cooking,
- have pre and post filters that require more frequent replacement to ensure chlorine does not damage RO membrane,
- waste more water (25% efficiency),
- have membranes that can be damaged if exposed to chlorine for extended periods,
- remove all minerals (essential and non-essential).

3.5.4 Point Of Entry (POE) Reverse Osmosis System

A larger version of the POU systems, this treatment device delivers reverse osmosis quality water to the entire household. The current market for this product is limited because of the cost and water recovery of these systems. Since much more water is required for the entire house as opposed to a single tap, water loss becomes a larger issue.

3.5.4.1 POE RO Disadvantages

The following are a number of notable disadvantages as compared to the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. Most POE RO systems:

- have very low peak flow rates and as a result require a large storage capacity,
- may require extensive renovations because of their large footprints,
- have higher whole house water costs ,
- have prefilters that require more frequent replacement,
- have very low recoveries (25% - 50% recovery),
- have a raw water hardness limitation¹⁶ (17 mg/l or 1 grain/gal.),
- have a raw water iron limitation¹⁷ (0.1 mg/l),
- have a raw water manganese limitation¹⁸ (0.05 mg/l),
- have much higher energy costs (requires dedicated pump),
- have high energy consumption to produce filtered water,
- can cause problems with piping, as RO water is corrosive on copper piping,
- remove all minerals (essential and non-essential).

3.5.5 Point Of Entry (POE) Ultraviolet Sterilization

This technology has gained popularity in recent years because of its availability and non-chemical microbiological disinfection claims. With proper preconditioning, this technology can effectively inactivate microbiological threats from drinking waters.

3.5.5.1 POE UV Disadvantages

The following are a number of notable disadvantages as compared to the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. Most POE UV systems:

- do not provide a physical barrier to bacteria, viruses and cysts,
- allow inactivated pathogens to be consumed after disinfection,
- are not all proven to inactivate cysts,
- can potentially allow dangerous microorganisms into the household water distribution system during power outages or when UV lamps turn off .
- have a raw water colour and organic limitation that lead to premature fouling of system lowering the treatment effectiveness,
- have a raw water hardness limitation¹⁹ (105 ppm or 7 grains per gallon),
- have a raw water iron limitation²⁰ (0.3 ppm),
- have a raw water manganese limitation²¹ (0.05 ppm),
- have much higher energy costs,
- do not lower turbidity.

¹⁶ Source water levels higher than this should be prefiltered to ensure optimum membrane performance.

¹⁷ Source water levels higher than this should be prefiltered to ensure optimum membrane performance.

¹⁸ Source water levels higher than this should be prefiltered to ensure optimum membrane performance.

¹⁹ Source water levels higher then this should be prefiltered to ensure optimum UV performance.

²⁰ Source water levels higher then this should be prefiltered to ensure optimum UV performance

²¹ Source water levels higher then this should be prefiltered to ensure optimum UV performance

3.5.6 Point of Entry (POE) Ozone

A relatively new technology for the consumer market, ozone disinfection technology is becoming an alternative for water treatment and disinfection. This technology produces a chemical reaction that converts regular oxygen (O₂) into Ozone (O₃). Ozone reacts strongly with many compounds through a process called “oxidation”. Ozone systems have the potential to treat a number of drinking water issues when applied in combination with filtration systems and specialized media filters. These contaminants include:

- Dissolved Iron,
- Dissolved Hydrogen Sulphide (rotten egg smell),
- Dissolved Manganese,
- Arsenic,
- Total Organic Carbon (TOC).

In addition to these water contaminants, ozone has the potential to inactivate bacteria, viruses, and parasites under the proper conditions.

3.5.6.1 POE Ozone Disadvantages

The following are a number of notable disadvantages as compared to the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. Most POE Ozone systems:

- do not provide a physical barrier to bacteria, viruses and cysts,
- allow inactivated pathogens to be consumed after disinfection,
- are not proven to inactivate cysts,
- have a raw water colour and organic limitation that lead to premature fouling of system lowering the treatment effectiveness,
- produce ozone, which at certain concentrations is a dangerous gas and is toxic to humans,
- cannot produce the required ozone to inactivate potentially harmful bacteria, viruses, and parasites during power outages,
- have much higher energy costs because ozone production systems typically required higher energies,
- are affected by lower temperatures (less efficient ozone production),
- are affected by pH levels above 6.5 (reactions are much slower),
- are affected by turbidity in water,
- require very high oxygen quality to produce the required amounts of ozone.

3.5.7 Point Of Entry (POE) Chlorine Dosing Systems

Chlorine Dosing Systems have been used since the 1800’s to reduce the occurrence of waterborne disease outbreaks in society. These systems are very effective against bacteria and viruses that may be introduced into a drinking water supply. In addition to its disinfection properties, chlorine, in combination with filtration systems and specialized media filters treat a number of other drinking water concerns. These include:

- Dissolved Iron
- Dissolved Hydrogen Sulphide (rotten egg smell)
- Arsenic
- Radon
- Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Point of entry chlorine dosing systems are commonly used and recommended by municipalities as a secondary barrier to pathogens.

3.5.7.1 POE Chlorine Dosing System Disadvantages

The following are a number of notable disadvantages as compared to the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. Most POE Chlorine Dosing systems:

- do not provide a physical barrier to bacteria, viruses and cysts,
- allow inactivated pathogens to be consumed after disinfection,
- have a raw water colour and organic limitation that lead to premature fouling of system lowering the treatment effectiveness,
- create taste and odour issues at higher concentrations,
- are not very effective against parasitic cysts such as Cryptosporidium Cysts or Giardia Cysts,
- have lower disinfection properties and oxidation potential at lower temperatures,
- are affected by pH levels above 6.5 (reactions are much slower),
- are not a physical barrier to contaminants,
- do not operate during power outages,
- can have chlorine in holding tank lose effectiveness if stored open to air for extended periods of time (>2 months).

3.5.8 Point Of Entry (POE) Sand Filtration

This treatment device has been used traditionally in municipal treatment for its capability to remove turbidity from source waters. Consisting of sand media, particles get trapped and are flushed from the bed regularly by reversing the flow of water to drain.

3.5.8.1 POE Sand Filter Disadvantages

The following are a number of notable disadvantages as compared to the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. Most POE Sand Filters:

- do not provide a physical barrier to bacteria, viruses and cysts,
- allow inactivated pathogens to be consumed after disinfection,
- have a raw water colour and organic limitation that lead to premature fouling of system lowering the treatment effectiveness,
- do not improve taste or reduce odours.

3.5.8.2 Point of Entry Water Filtration Review

System Capabilities	MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration	ULTRA-Violet Systems	Ozone Systems	Reverse Osmosis Systems	Chlorine System
Removes bacteria and virus	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Removes parasites (cryptosporidium & giardia)	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Efficient self cleaning	Yes	Some	No	No	No
Keeps filtering when power fails	Yes	No	No	Yes	Some
Improves taste	Yes	No	No	Some	No
Removes cloudiness	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

4 MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System

4.1 General System Description

The core of the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System is the proprietary ZENON hollow fibre ultrafiltration membrane. It is patent protected and manufactured by ZENON Environmental Inc., located in Oakville, Ontario, Canada for use in household drinking water applications. The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System operates on existing water pipe pressure to produce cleaner, filtered water. Because it is installed at the point where water enters the home, the System filters the entire water supply. Homeowners may choose to install a separate bypass for outdoor uses, such as lawn watering and automobile washing.

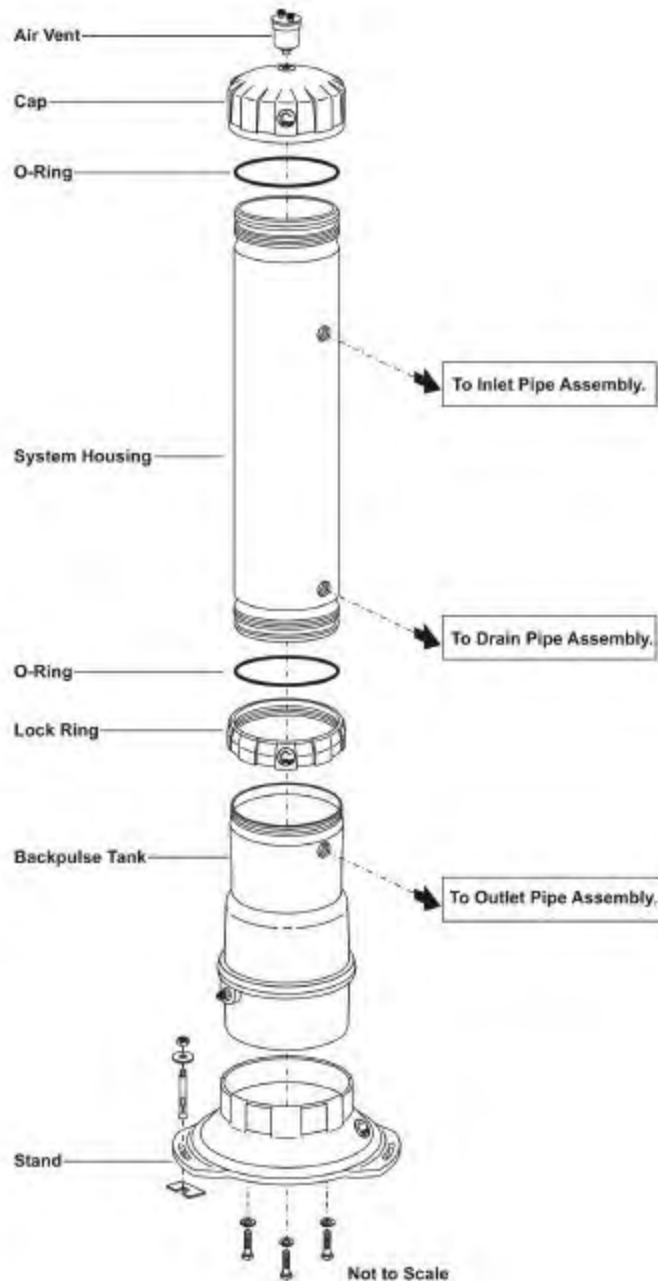


Figure 4.1 – System Diagram

4.2 Hollow Fibre Water Filtration Membrane

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System contains thousands of individual hollow fibre membrane strands, shown in Figure 4.2 that act to filter tiny particles including bacteria, parasites and certain cysts from water sources. The hollow fibre membrane works on a very simple principle. The water pressure forces water from the outside of the fibre to the inside. Tiny particles are left behind and are flushed to drain during the automatic daily cleaning cycle.

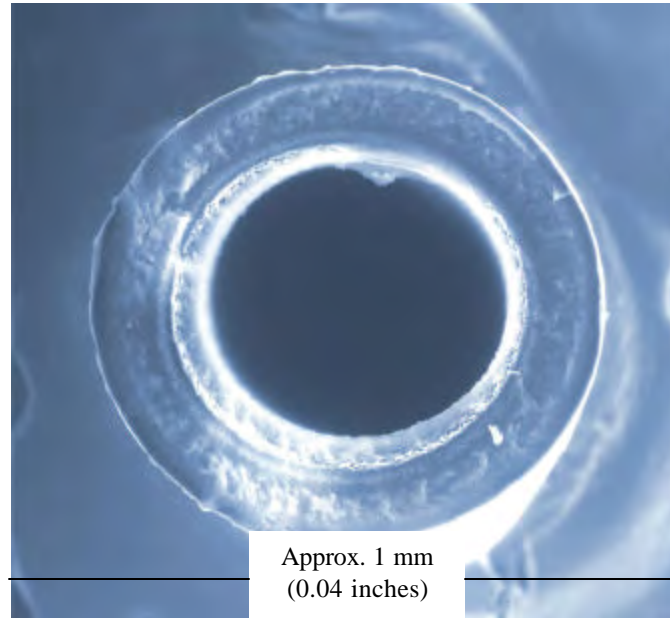


Figure 4.2 – ZENON Hollow Fibre Ultrafiltration Membrane



Figure 4.3 – Microscopic Particle on Ultrafiltration Membrane

Membrane fibres have billions of microscopic pores on the surface. The pores form a barrier to impurities, while allowing pure water molecules to pass.

4.2.1 Filtration Spectrum

Filtration is defined as the separation of one or more components from a fluid stream. The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System utilizes a hollow fibre ultrafiltration (UF) membrane that contains pores that are very small (microscopic). The membrane can remove tiny particles including bacteria, cysts and certain viruses.

4.2.2 MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System Advantages

- Convenience
- Unlimited Supply on Demand
- Pure Tasting Water
- Safer Water
- No Electricity Required for Filtering (uses system pressure)
- Daily Self-Cleaning
- Small Footprint
- Minimal Maintenance



4.2.3 Why Membrane Technology is the Solution to Water Problems

Membrane Technology is the solution to water problems for several different reasons.

Membranes Provide:


- A physical barrier
- Superior treated water quality
- Non-specific removal of pathogens
- Reliable, non-chemical natural treatment
- Opportunity to lower cost below other treatment methods

4.3 MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System Overview

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System has been designed with simplicity in mind. The components work effectively together to provide cleaner and clearer, filtered water. The System is shown in Figure 4.3.

4.3.1 Air Vent

The Air Vent allows air into the System when it is being drained and out of the System when it is being filled during installation or maintenance. In some locations, water aquifers contain high levels of gases that get released when pumped. The air vent ensures that gases do not build up inside the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System.

 WARNING
Some gases that are released from drinking water may be hazardous to human health. Special venting may be required to avoid hazardous gas accumulation in households. Follow local plumbing codes for proper venting requirements.

4.3.2 Cap

The Cap seals the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System and provides access to the **MAYTAG** prefilters.

4.3.3 Prefilter Housing

The Prefilter Housing chamber has been specially designed to house the **MAYTAG** Carbon Prefilter or Stainless Steel Prefilter.

4.3.4 System Housing

The System Housing, contains the patented ZENON hollow fibre ultrafiltration membrane. This System is the centre of the entire **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. Small particles including bacteria, parasites and certain viruses are removed from the water and held until they are automatically flushed to drain once per day. There are thousands of individual hollow fibres that allow maximum household flow with minimum pressure loss.

4.3.5 Backpulse Tank

The Backpulse Tank pushes filtered water through the membrane fibres, in reverse direction, to expel any trapped particles from the membrane pores. Backpulsing occurs during the Automatic Daily Cleaning Cycle (see section 4.4.3).

4.3.6 Lock Ring

The Lock Ring provides stability between the System Housing and the Backpulse tank. This component does not provide System sealing.

4.3.7 Stand

The Stand provides support and stability for the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. The Stand is connected to the Backpulse Tank and fastened to the household floor.

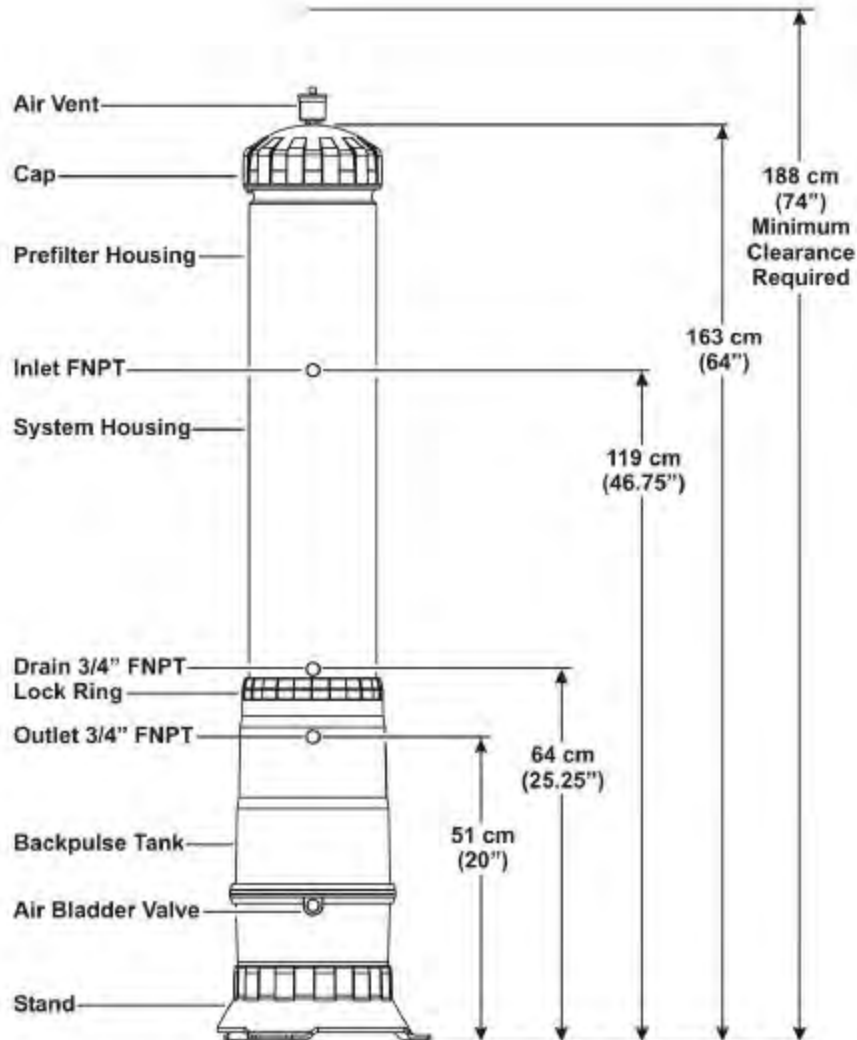


Figure 4.3 - MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System

4.4 MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System Operation

4.4.1 MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration Cycle

After installation and commissioning, the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System is ready to produce cleaner and clearer filtered water. The process is shown in Figures 4.4 and 4.5. When the homeowner uses a household fixture, the water pressure forces unfiltered water into the Prefilter Housing (1). When using the carbon prefilter, larger particles and chlorine are removed as the water passes from outside of the prefilter to the inside. The prefiltered water then passes down into the System (2). The water travels from the outside of the hollow fibre membrane to the inside, leaving behind unwanted particles such as bacteria, parasites and certain viruses²² (3). The filtered water then travels from the clean water section of the filter to the household piping and to the household fixture that is being used (4).

²² Please refer to NSF and laboratory certifications for performance information.

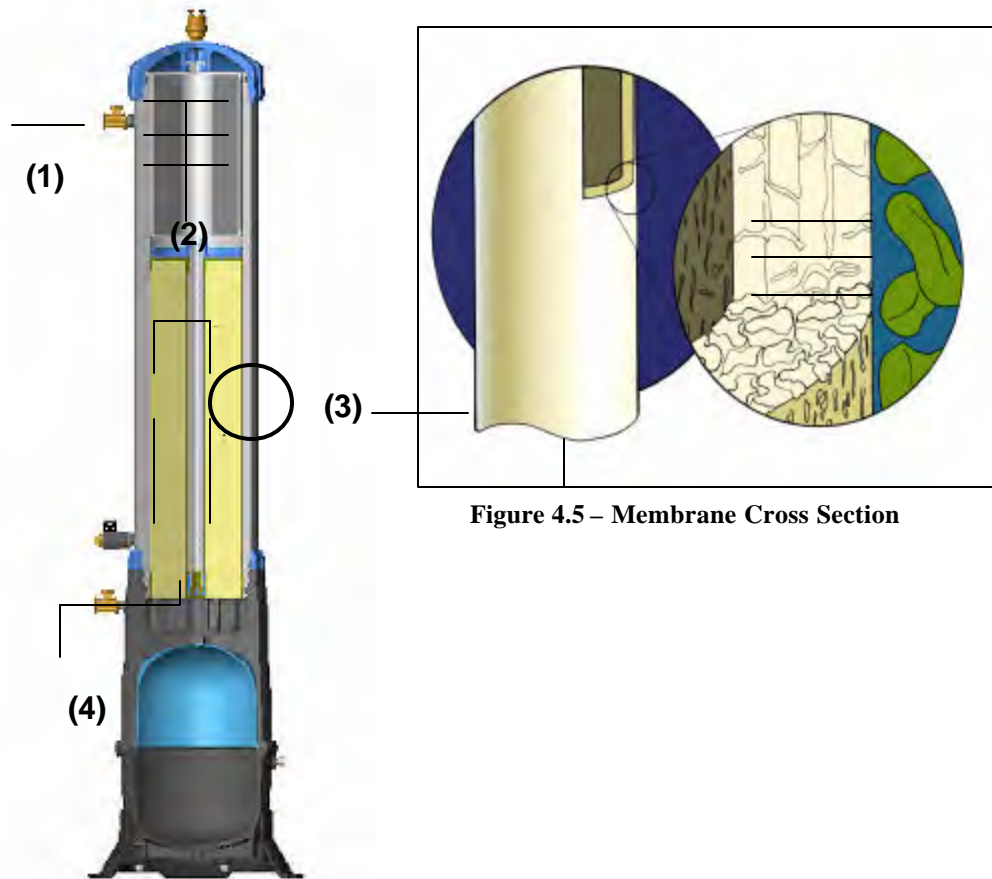


Figure 4.5 – Membrane Cross Section

Figure 4.4 – Water Filtration Cycle

4.4.2 Automatic Front / Backflush Cleaning Cycle (All Models)

The Automatic Front / Backflush Cleaning Cycle allows the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System to operate for extended periods of time without System maintenance and/or replacement. Systems applied to municipal, cistern, and well sources use this method for Automatic daily cleaning. The cycle occurs once every twenty-four hours, at a time designated by the homeowner. A typical Double Front / Backpulse sequence uses approximately 45 litres (12 USgal) of water.

Ideally, the flush cycle is programmed to occur at a time when household water is not being used and the water pressure in the household piping and the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System is the same as the water main pressure. Water taps may still be used during this time, but a slight drop in water pressure may be noticed. The use of water taps during this cleaning cycle will not affect the cleaning or performance of the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System.

The process is shown in Figures 4.6 and 4.7. The System Controller opens the Drain Valve (3), which immediately drops the System pressure. The higher-pressure water upstream of the filter (1) immediately rushes into the lower-pressure System (2) and then exits the System through the drain valve (3). This is the Frontflush. At the same time, the higher-pressure water in the backpulse tank (4) rushes backwards through the membrane (5) until the pressure has been equalized. This is the Backflush. These processes together provide two important functions:

- **Frontflush** – Scours the outer surface of the membrane fibres and carries dirt particles to drain,

- **Backflush** – Expels trapped dirt particles from the Water Filtration Membrane pores so that the front flush can carry them to the drain.

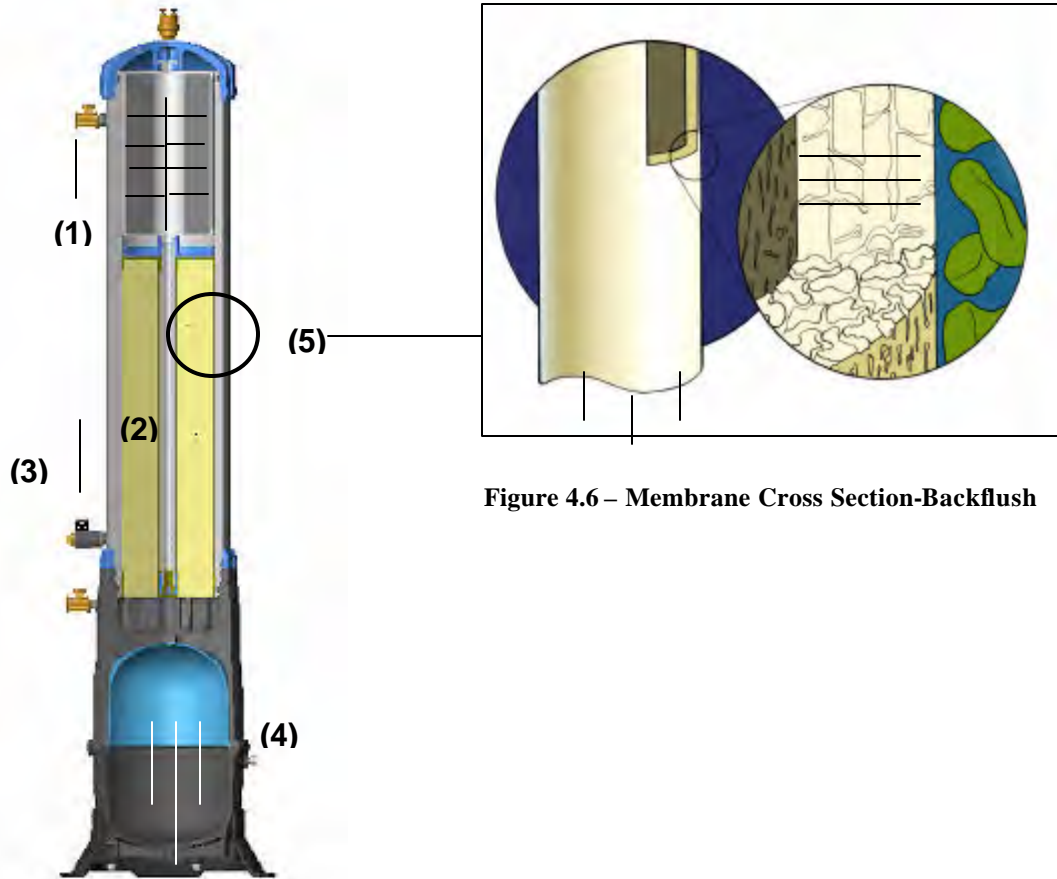


Figure 4.6 – Membrane Cross Section-Backflush

Figure 4.7 – Front / Backflush Cleaning Cycle

4.4.3 Automatic Drain Cleaning Cycle (MWF 4300 AWS only)

The Drain Cleaning Cycle was developed to supplement the Front / Backflush cleaning cycle. This additional cleaning step addresses source related water problems associated with raw lake and river water. This rigorous cleaning method involves completely draining the System. It aids in extending the membrane life by physically scouring the sticky organic and / or mineral particles from the membrane surface and sending them to drain during every automatic cleaning cycle. A typical Double Front / Backpulse Drain Cycle uses approximately 64 litres (17 USgal) of water.

The flush cycle should be programmed to occur at a time when household water will not be used and the water pressure in the household piping and the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System is the same as the water main pressure. The water supplied to the rest of the house is temporarily cut off during the Automatic Drain Cleaning cycle while the System drains and refills itself.

In all drain cleaning cycle cases, the Advanced Controller is required. It initiates a series of Front / Backflush cycles to loosen and expel any particles from the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System pores. See 4.4.2 Automatic Front / Backflush Cleaning Cycle for more information. The process is shown in Figures 4.8 and 4.9. The Controller then initiates a complete System drain by closing the Automatic Inlet valve (1) and opening the Automatic Drain Valve (2). As the water exits the Drain Valve, the Air Vent allows air into the System (3) to prevent a vacuum from forming. The System drains until it is

empty at which point the automatic valves reverse and filling occurs. Once full, the System is again ready to provide filtered water.

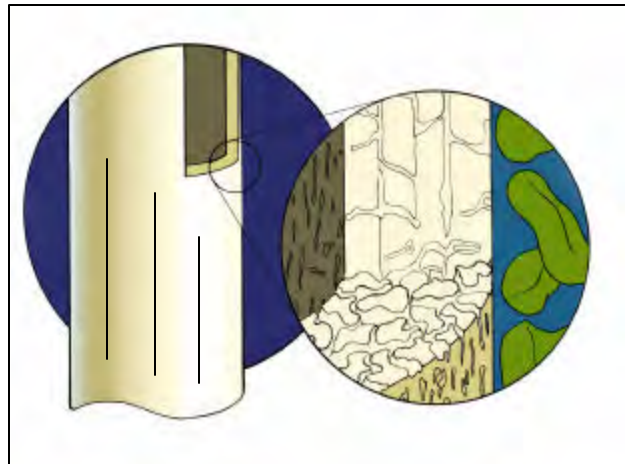
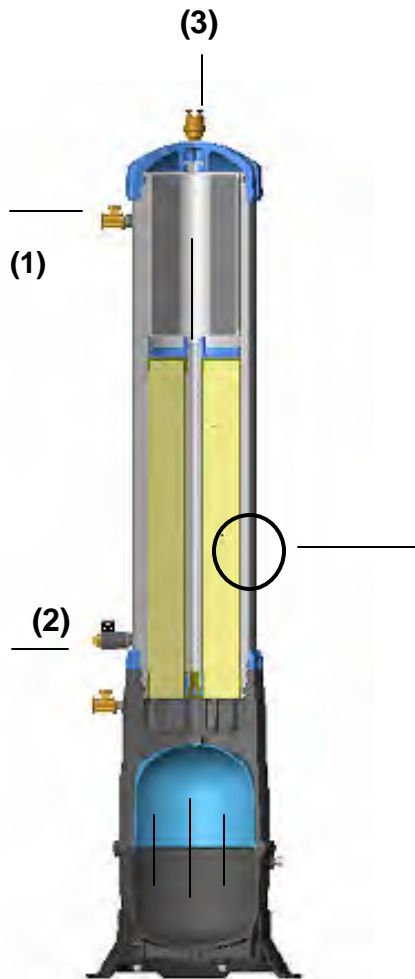


Figure 4.8 – System Cross Section Drain

Figure 4.9 – Drain Cleaning Cycle

4.5 MAYTAG Certification and Testing Summary

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System conforms to ANSI/NSF 42/53 for the claims set out below, as verified and substantiated by test data. Current **MAYTAG** System certifications, as well as the limits to those certifications held, are listed below. Updates can be found on the **MAYTAG** website at www.MAYTAG.com. For complete statistical analysis and full details of the certification and limits of certification, **MAYTAG** Services Qualified Service Technicians are asked to review the studies themselves, which are available upon written request from **MAYTAG**.

4.5.1 NSF Certifications

NSF International is the world's leading testing and certification laboratory for Water Treatment Products.

Models: MWF 4200 AWS and MWF 4300 AWS:



System Tested and Certified by NSF International against NSF/ANSI 42 and 53 for:

- Cyst Reduction
- Turbidity Reduction
- Particulate Reduction - Class 1

Model: MWF 4100 AWS:



System Tested and Certified by NSF International against NSF/ANSI 42 and 53 for:

- Cyst Reduction
- Turbidity Reduction
- Particulate Reduction - Class 1
- Chlorine, Taste and Odour Reduction

Chlorine Reduction Capacity Rating:
396,000/105,000 (litres/gallons)

Do not use the MWF 4100 AWS, with activated carbon filter option , with water that is microbiologically unsafe or of unknown quality unless adequate disinfection before or after the system. Models with activated carbon filter option certified for cyst reduction may be used on disinfected waters that may contain filterable cysts.

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System and **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System with Activated Carbon Prefilter, should only be installed where the System and the installation complies with state and local laws and regulations. The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System and **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System with Activated Carbon Prefilter should only be used to filter water that is cold. The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System and **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System with Activated Carbon Filter conforms with ANSI/NSF 42/53 for the specific performance claims as verified and substantiated by test data.


⚠ WARNING

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System must be installed by a **MAYTAG** Services Qualified Service Technician and properly maintained in accordance with the Owners Manual. Failure to properly maintain the System will compromise performance and/or result in a failure to control water quality.

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System is not intended for the treatment of water, which has an obvious contamination source (such as sewage or wastewater). Biofilm and pathogens in home piping systems could shed into water after it has been filtered through our System. Exposure to microorganisms may also occur during daily activities.

4.5.2 Independent Laboratory Testing Results – BioVir Laboratories

The following chart is a summary of the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System and **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System with Activated Carbon Prefilter Independent Laboratory Testing results.

<p>Independently Tested By BioVir Laboratories, Inc. , Benicia, California</p> <p>The MAYTAG Water Filtration System has been independently tested by BioVir Laboratories, a California Department of Health (CDH) Approved Laboratory. The test results were:</p> <p>Bacteria Reduction* - greater than 99.99999% Virus Reduction** - greater than 99.7%</p> <p>* Tested with Echerichia coli bacteria ** Tested with Polio virus</p>	
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4.6 MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration Options and Controllers

4.6.1 MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration Options

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System is a versatile household water filtration tool. Additional treatment options have been designed and developed to improve the operation of the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. These options enable the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System to treat a number of different source waters including municipally supplied, cisterns, wells, lakes, and rivers. The options include the:

- **MAYTAG** Carbon Prefilter
- **MAYTAG** Stainless Steel Prefilter
- **MAYTAG** External Prefilter

4.6.1.1 Carbon Prefilter (included with MWF 4100 AWS)



Figure 4.10 - MAYTAG Carbon Prefilter

The Carbon Prefilter, shown in Figure 4.10, is installed, in accordance with the **MAYTAG** instructions, in the top portion of the System. It is recommended for municipally chlorinated drinking water supplies where the homeowner dislikes the aesthetic problems caused by chlorine. It performs two important tasks:

- It significantly reduces residual chlorine and chlorine related tastes and odours that can be unappealing to homeowners.

- It protects and extends the life of the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System by preventing large, sharp particles from entering the System.

Activated carbon works in a variety of different ways to remove contaminants from drinking water. Chlorine removal requires a chemical reaction that combines a carbon atom with an oxygen molecule from the water. The reaction produces carbon dioxide, a harmless gas. At the same time, the chlorine molecule is split apart into individual chlorine ions. These ions attach to hydrogen from the water to produce very small quantities of hydrochloric acid. The chemical reaction is shown in Figure 4.11.

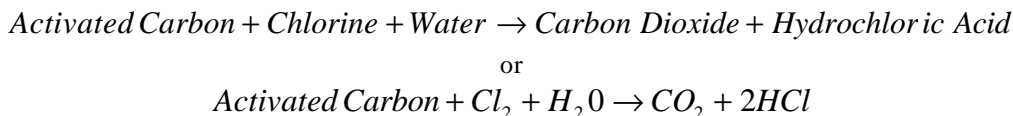


Figure 4.11 - Chemical Reaction for Chlorine Reduction

The second method that activated carbon uses to remove contaminants is called “adsorption”, shown in Figure 4.12. This is a process by “which matter adheres to the surface areas of a solid”²³. Activated carbon works in this manner to attract and remove contaminants from the raw water stream. Adsorption allows activated carbon to remove many man-made organic chemicals like pesticides (DDT) and gasoline additives (MMX, MTBE) that may be present in drinking water. This same process reduces odours that are typically associated with hot summer months and are termed “algae-blooms”. Easily detected by a musty, earthy odour, “algae-blooms” are caused by the decay of harmless organisms and other organic material, like leaves, that fall into drinking water sources and cannot be removed using conventional treatment processes.



Although the **MAYTAG** Carbon Prefilter will have some success removing manmade organic chemicals and organic particles associated with “algae-blooms”, it has not been performance tested or certified by NSF to do so. Its strength lies in the reduction of chlorine and chlorine-related tastes and odours. The life of the Carbon Prefilter will be reduced to different degrees depending on the type and amount of the organic chemicals in the water supply.

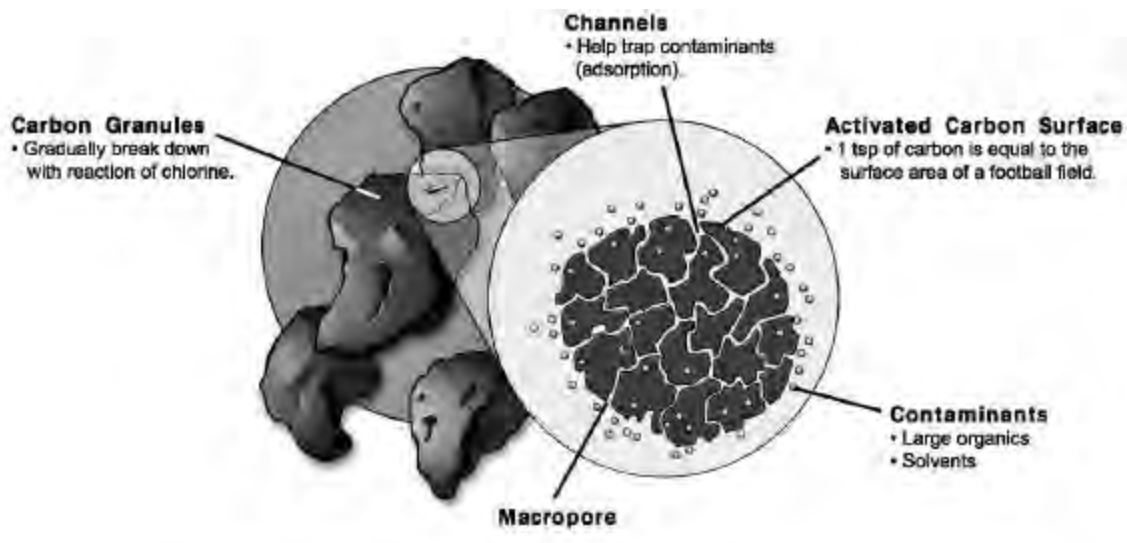


Figure 4.12 - Activated Carbon Granules

²³ Residential Water Processing, 2nd Edition, Wes McGowan, Water Quality Association, 1997, pp. 56

4.6.1.2 Factors that Affect Activated Carbon Performance

There are a number of factors that limit the ability of activated carbon filters to remove chemicals, such as chlorine and other natural and man-made organic substances.²⁴ These are:

- **Temperature** – In general, lower temperatures favour the adsorption process. If the water temperature rises enough, substances previously removed by the activated carbon might be released into the treated water. The most efficient adsorption operating range for activated carbon is 4.4° – 12.8° C (40° to 55° F). Temperature does not affect the reduction or re-release of chlorine-like adsorbed chemicals - it is not held by the activated carbon, but converted to another form before being released into the treated water.
- **pH (acidity of water)** – As the pH decreases (water becomes more acidic) chlorine and organic chemicals are more easily removed. The optimum pH for removing chlorine and other organics is around 7.0, which is neutral (non-acid and non-basic) water.
- **Contact Time (time for water to flow through activated carbon filter)** – In general, the contact time in the filter dictates how effectively the contaminant is removed. This is a very important factor for chemicals that require adsorbing. Reaction times vary for individual organic contaminants and can be as long as several minutes. Chlorine, on the other hand, reacts very quickly with the activated carbon surface and is easily removed even with shorter contact times.



The **MAYTAG** Carbon Prefilter provides approximately 11.5 seconds of contact time at a design flowrate of 17 lpm (4.5 USgpm). This time is suitable for removing chlorine and chlorine-related tastes and odours.

4.6.1.3 Activated Carbon and the Potential for Bacterial Growth

Since activated carbon filters remove organic nutrients from water, there is high potential for bacteria to survive and, in some cases, thrive in their beds. These bacteria are typically harmless, but in higher numbers can cause odd tastes and odours issues in the finished water.

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System has been designed to eliminate these bacteria from the finished water. The **MAYTAG** Carbon Prefilter has been placed upstream of the System so that bacteria that may grow in the Carbon Filter are removed from the water before it enters the household distribution piping.

²⁴ Residential Water Processing, 2nd Edition, Wes McGowan, Water Quality Association, 1997, pp. 57

4.6.1.4 Stainless Steel Pre- Filter (included with MWF 4200 AWS and MWF 4300 AWS)



Figure 4.13 - MAYTAG Stainless Steel Pre- Filter

The Stainless Steel pre- filter, shown in Figure 4.13, is installed, in accordance with the **MAYTAG** instructions, in the Prefilter Housing directly above the System. It is required for all installations that do not use the **MAYTAG** Carbon Prefilter. It has been designed to be reused and can be cleaned by the **MAYTAG** Services Qualified Service Technician using warm water, a soft brush, and household dish detergent. The Stainless Steel Prefilter protects and extends that life of the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System by stopping large, sharp particles from entering the System.

4.6.1.5 External Prefilter (included with MWF 4300 AWS)



Figure 4.14 - MAYTAG External Prefilter

The External Prefilter, shown in Figure 4.14, is a multiple density filter that is installed, in a dedicated filter housing before the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. It is required for all untreated surface water sources, including lakes and rivers. It must be installed in addition to the Stainless Steel Prefilter. The External Prefilter extends the life of the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System by reducing the organic particles and nuisance microorganisms (zebra mussels) that enter the System. It also acts as a secondary protection barrier for the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System by stopping large, sharp particles from entering the System. The external prefilter filters down to a pore size of 10 microns prior to the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System.

⚠ WARNING

When treating surface water sources, the **MAYTAG** External Prefilter is required. Failure to provide this level of prefiltration may lead to System damage endangering the homeowner, potentially causing injury and in serious cases even death.

4.6.2 MAYTAG Controllers

The main function of the **MAYTAG** System Controller is to perform automatic daily cleaning of the System. In order to address the different water types, sources and qualities, a series of System Controllers were developed. All are listed and described below.

4.6.2.1 Base Controller²⁵ (included with MWF 4100 AWS and MWF 4200 AWS)

The Base Controller has been designed for use on municipally treated, well, and cistern sources with turbidities up to 1.0 NTU (turbidity units). The Base Controller provides a daily cleaning procedure by performing a number of front / backpulse cycles. As a result, cleaning effectiveness for surface waters and for sources that have turbidity levels greater than 1.0 NTU is limited.



Figure 4.15 - MAYTAG Base Controller

The Base Controller, shown in Figure 4.15, can be programmed to perform a number of different Front / Backflush sequences depending on the quality of the water within the constraints given below. This Controller uses 2 “AA” batteries to save the program settings during power outages. It also contains a fuse to prevent internal damage during lightning events or other power surges.

4.6.2.1.1 Base Controller Application Summary

Table 4.1 - Base Controller Applications

Program	Water Quality Requirements, Source Water Turbidity (NTU)	Household Water Use	Household Occupants ²⁶
#1	<0.5	Up to 1135 LPD (300 USgpd)	Up to 4 people
#2	<0.5 Peaks to 1.0NTU, <5% of time	Up to 1135 LPD (300 USgpd)	Up to 5 people
#3	<0.5 Peaks to 1.0 NTU, <5% of time	Up to 1510 LPD (400 USgpd)	Up to 6 people

²⁵ Base Controller has not been performance tested and certified by NSF.

²⁶ Based on 350 litres (93 USgal) per day per capita.

The programs are described in more detail below. In each program, typical use patterns are defined as water use of approximately 284 litres/day (75 USgpd) per person in the household.

- **Program #1 Double Front / Backflush Cycle (3 minutes, 45 litres (12 USgal) water use).** - This program should be used for all residential applications that use up to 1135 litres/day (300 USgpd). Based on typical use patterns, under normal conditions, this program can be used for households with up to four (4) occupants. This factory set default sequence will be sufficient for most North American installations. Program #1 performs two consecutive Front / Backflush Cycle once per day. This option uses the least amount of water and takes the least amount of time to complete.
- **Program #2 Triple Front / Backflush Cycle (5 minutes, 68 litres (18 USgal) water use)** - This program should be used for all residential applications that use up to 1135 litres/day (300 USgpd). Based on typical use patterns, under normal conditions, this program can be used for households with up to five (5) occupants. This sequence provides three consecutive Front / Backflush Cycles once per day. This program can be set if the homeowner has detected a rapid drop in flow rate from household water fixtures, indicating accelerated System fouling.
- **Program #3 Quadruple Front / Backflush Cycle (7 minutes, 90 litres (24 USgal) water use)** - This program should be used for all residential applications that use up to 1510 litres/day (400 USgpd). Based on typical use patterns, under normal conditions, this program can be used for households with up to six (6) occupants. The most rigorous of all Base Controller flush sequences, this program performs four consecutive Front / Backflush Cycles once per day. This program can be used to increase the degree of flushing and extend the life of the System.

4.6.2.2 Advanced Controller²⁷ (included with MWF 4300 AWS)

The Advanced Controller has been designed for use on all water sources having turbidities up to 5.0 NTU (turbidity units), with peaks of up to 10 NTU for up to 5% of the time. The Advanced Controller must be used for lake and river waters because it uses the Drain Cleaning Cycle in addition to the Front / Backflush Cleaning Cycle to enhance the daily cleaning effectiveness.



Figure 4.16 - Advanced Controller

The Advanced Controller, shown in Figure 4.16, can be programmed to perform a number of different cleaning sequences, depending on the quality of the water within the constraints given above. This Controller uses 1 “AA” battery to save the program setting during power outages. It also contains automatic circuit protection to prevent the internals from being damaged during lightning events or other power surges.

²⁷ Advanced Controller has not been performance tested and certified by NSF.

4.6.2.2.1 Advanced Controller Application Summary

Table 4.2 - Advanced Controller Applications

Program	Water Quality Parameters	Household Water Use	Household Occupants ²⁸
#1	Municipal and Well Waters (<0.5 NTU)	Up to 1135 LPD (300 USgpd)	Up to 4 people
#2	Municipal and Well Waters (<0.5 NTU with peaks to 1.0 NTU <5% of time)	Up to 1135 LPD (300 USgpd)	Up to 4 people
#3		Up to 1510 LPD (400 USgpd)	Up to 6 people
#4	Well, Surface (<1.0 NTU with peaks to 5.0 NTU, <5% of time)	Up to 1135 LPD (300 USgpd)	Up to 4 people
#5	Well, Surface (<5.0 NTU with peaks to 10.0 NTU, <5% of time)	Up to 1510 LPD (400 USgpd)	Up to 6 people
#6	N/A ²⁹	N/A	N/A

The programs are described in more detail below. In each program, typical use patterns are defined as water use of approximately 284 litres/day (75 USgpd) per person in the household.

- **Program #1 Double Front / Backflush Cycle** – Factory Set Default – See Table 4.2 for water use and occupants. This sequence will be sufficient for most North American installations with low water turbidities. Program #1 performs two consecutive Front / Backflush Cycles once per day.
- **Program #2 Triple Front / Backflush Cycle** – See Table 4.2 for water use and occupants. For a more rigorous flush, the program can be used to perform three consecutive Front / Backflush Cycles once per day. This program can be set if the homeowner has detected a rapid drop in flow rate, indicating accelerated System fouling.
- **Program #3 Quadruple Front / Backflush Cycle** – See Table 4.2 for water use and occupants. This program performs four consecutive Front / Backflush Cycles once per day. It can be used to increase the degree of flushing and extend the life of the System, if required.
- **Program #4 Double Front / Backflush Single Drain Cycle** – See Table 4.2 for water use and occupants. It allows the System to be Front/Backflushed twice followed by a single drain cycle.
- **Program #5 Double Front / Backflush Double Drain Cycle** – See Table 4.2 for water use and occupants. It allows the System to be Front/Backflushed twice followed by two consecutive drain cycles.
- **Program #6 Output Diagnostics Program** – This program can be set and initiated to test all of the controller outputs. It will energize the automatic drain valve for 12 seconds, then energize the automatic inlet valve for 12 seconds and then energize both automatic valves at the same time for 12 seconds.

²⁸ Based on 284 litres (75 USgal) per day per capita.

²⁹ Not Applicable – Program #6 is output diagnostics program.

4.6.2.3 Integrity Tester³⁰

The main function of the Integrity Tester is to ensure that the System integrity meets the high standards of **MAYTAG**. The Integrity Tester tests each of the fibres to American Standards (ASTM) to ensure that complete household protection is maintained.

Because of its complexity and cost, the Integrity Tester will be used by **MAYTAG** Services Qualified Service Technicians as a portable testing device during yearly maintenance activities.










Figure 4.17 - Integrity Tester

The Integrity Tester, shown in Figure 4.17, has all of the same programs as the Advanced Controller. This Controller uses 1 “AA” battery to save the program setting during power outages. It also contains automatic circuit protection to prevent the internals from being damaged during lightning events or other power surges.

³⁰ Integrity Tester has not been performance tested and Certified by NSF.

4.7 MAYTAG Product Matrix

MAYTAG Model and equipment	Application	External Prefilter Required	Internal Prefilter Required	Controller
MWF 4100 AWS	chlorinated municipal water	None	Carbon 	Basic 
MWF 4200 AWS	clean ground water	None	Stainless Steel 	Basic 
MWF 4300 AWS	surface water	External Prefilter 	Stainless Steel 	Advanced 

4.8 Product Specifications

The table below outlines the operational limitations for all MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration Systems.

Recommended Max Flow Rate Per/min (LPM/USgal)	34/9
Pressure Drop at 34 LPM (kPa/psi)*	41/6
Maximum working pressure (kPa/psi)	690/100
Minimum working pressure (kPa/psi)	241/35
Rated Capacity (L/USgal per day)**	1500/390
Minimum Temp (C/F)	>0/32
Maximum Temp (C/F)	<38/100
Approx flush volume (L/USgal)	45/12
System Efficiency	97%
Controller Voltage	120v
Base Width (m/in.)	0.45x0.45/18x18
Minimum height required (m/in.)	1.88/74
*At time of installation	
** Depends on water quality and flow rate	

5 MAYTAG Installation Instructions

The following section outlines the installation overview, the specific tools for installing a **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System and the installation and commissioning procedures.

⚠ WARNING
To reduce the risk of severe injury, illness, death and/or property damage, read and follow all instructions. Use only MAYTAG authorized parts, where required, to repair and service the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System.

5.1 MAYTAG System Installation Location with Other Water Devices

If other water devices are currently installed in the home, the installation location of the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System must follow Figure 5.1 below.

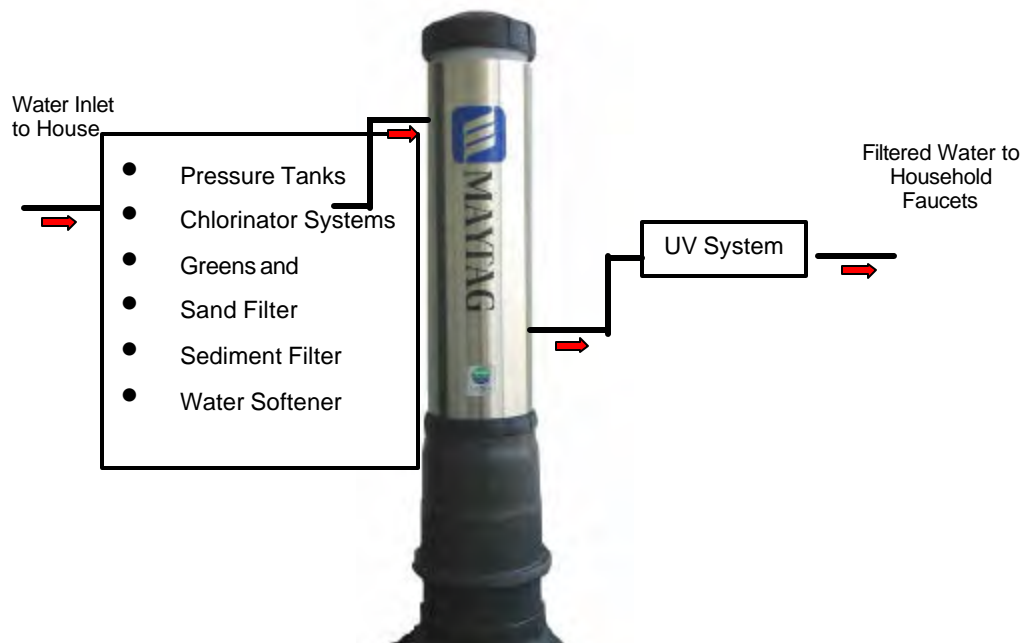


Figure 5.1 – MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System Installation Location

5.2 Typical Household Installations - Overview

All sales, installation and maintenance personnel are required to participate in the **MAYTAG** Services Qualified Service Technician Program to ensure that they have been trained to **MAYTAG** standards. Since the main objective of the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System is to remove bacteria, certain parasites, and certain viruses from drinking water sources, this certification program is important and mandatory for both safety and liability reasons.

All efforts must be made to ensure that installations are performed in a careful, sanitary manner for the complete safety of homeowners and technicians.

The following section is a general overview of how the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System is installed for different water sources.

NOTE: In order to allow only the indoor water to be treated, **MAYTAG** recommends that a bypass around the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System be installed for all outside hose bibs, irrigation systems, pool and hot tub makeup valves. This will also help to extend the life of the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System.

5.2.1 Municipal and Well/Cistern Systems – MWF 4100 AWS and MWF 4200 AWS

Municipal systems provide treated water directly to households through a water distribution system. The raw water can be taken from numerous sources, including wells and/or lake water. The water is treated physically with mechanical filtration to raise the water quality to regional standards.

When the municipality does not supply water to households, a private pump/pressure tank style system is required. These systems draw water from numerous sources including wells, cisterns (holding tanks), and direct surface water (lakes or rivers). The recommended installation for well/cisterns and clean surface water is the MWF 4200 AWS as shown in Figure 5.2. Cistern systems require a local water hauler to fill the tank on a regular basis so that the household does not run out of water. These systems are often supplemented by rooftop gutter collection systems. The only difference between the MWF 4100 AWS and the MWF 4200 AWS is that the MWF 4200 AWS has a stainless steel pre-filter under the cap.

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System is installed directly after the water meter as the water enters the home, as shown in Figure 5.2.

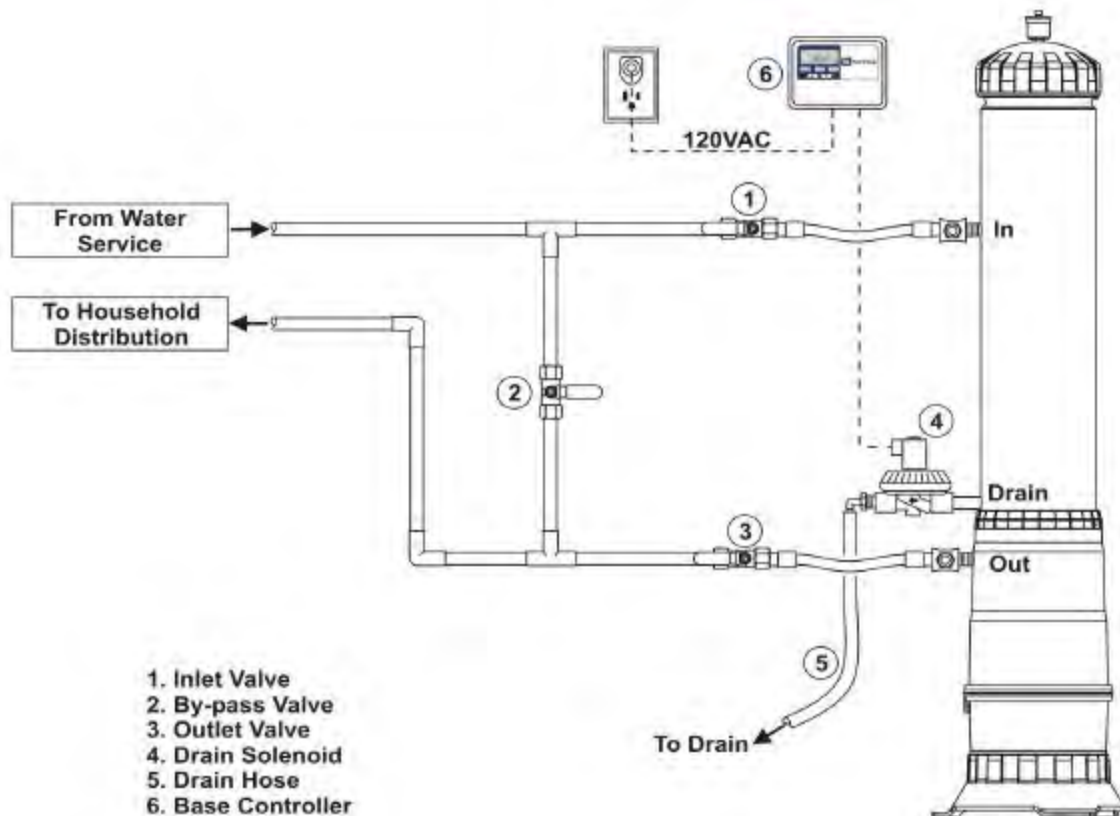


Figure 5.2 – Municipal and Well/Cistern Installation Drawing, MWF 4100 AWS or MWF 4200 AWS

5.2.1.1 System Configuration for MWF 4100 AWS and MWF 4200 AWS

MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System – installed directly after the household pressure tank. This positioning helps the homeowner determine when the System requires replacement, since the household water pressure and flow will decrease as the System becomes fouled.

Base Controller (provided) – Provides automatic daily flushing of the System.

Internal Prefilter (Carbon or Stainless Steel - provided) – The Internal Prefilter provides protection to the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System, primarily from visible particles that would cause the System to foul quickly. The Carbon Prefilter provides additional benefits in removing most undesired tastes such as chlorine.

See section 4.8 for System Design Parameters.

5.2.2 Surface Water Systems –MWF 4300 AWS

For surface waters and dirty ground waters the recommended installation is the MWF 4300 AWS as shown in Figure 5.3.

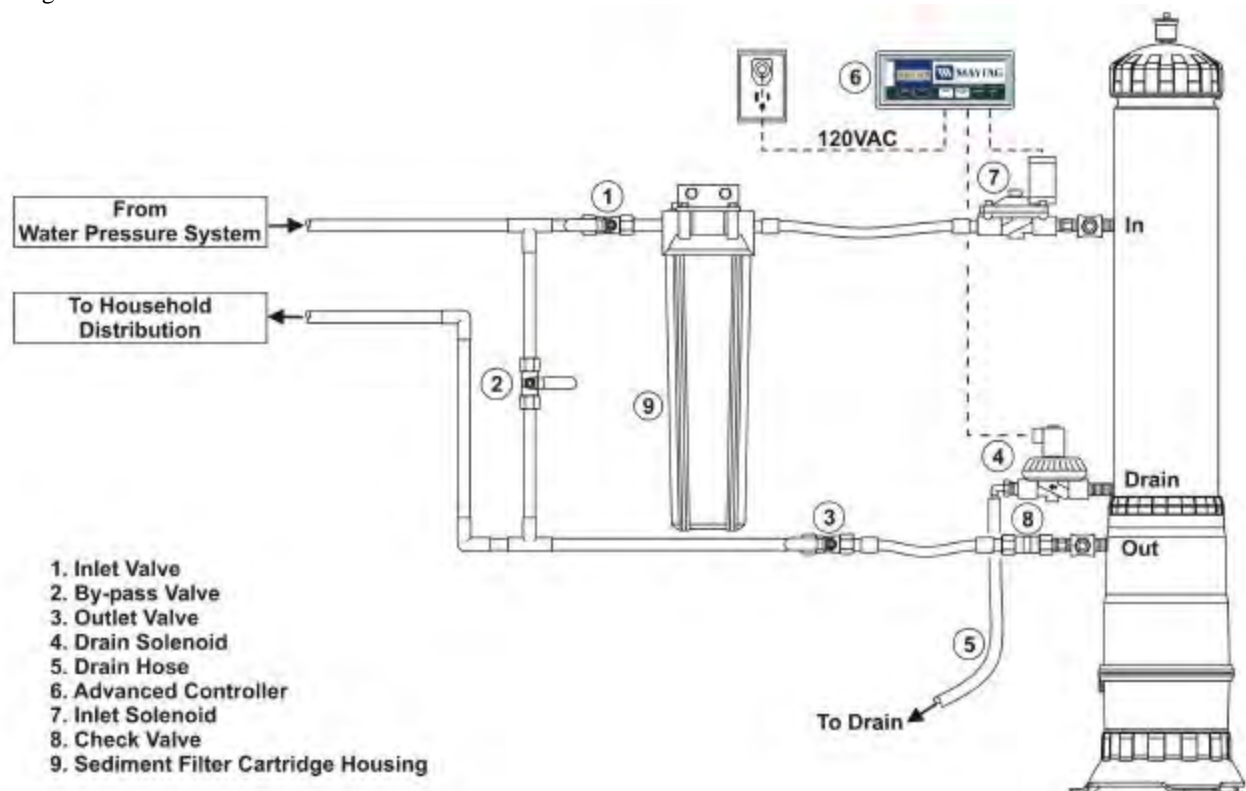


Figure 5.3 - Surface Water System (submersible pump), MWF 4300 AWS

5.2.2.1 System Configuration for MWF 4300 AWS

MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System – installed directly after the household pressure tank. This positioning helps the homeowner determine when the System requires replacement, since the household water pressure and flow will decrease as the System becomes fouled.

Specialty Media Filter (not provided) – These types of water conditioners include softeners and manganese greensand filters. Depending on the type of media filter, different water quality concerns such as hardness, iron, manganese and hydrogen sulphide can be addressed. These filters should be installed immediately downstream of the household pressure tank and upstream of the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System.


Inlet Solenoid Valve (provided) – The Inlet valve is installed directly upstream of the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System and is connected to the Inlet pipe assembly using a ¾” MNPT brass nipple.

Check Valve (provided) – The Outlet port also has a check valve. This will prevent air getting into the water pipes of the house during the draining function.

Advanced Controller (provided) – Due to the higher fouling nature of surface water sources, the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System requires more rigorous daily flushing.

External Prefilter Housing + Filter (provided) – All surface water systems must have an External Prefilter installed. The External Prefilter Housing provides additional protection to the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System from contaminants such as zebra mussels and other larger particles that are seen in surface water sources. This prefilter is installed between the manual inlet ball valve and the Automatic System Inlet Valve.

See section 4.8 for System Design Parameters.

 WARNING
When treating surface water sources, a maximum prefilter mesh size of 30 microns is required. Failure to provide this level of prefiltration may lead to System damage. A damaged System will not perform effectively, endangering the homeowner through possible serious personal injury and/or even death.

5.2.3 Pump/Pressure Tank Systems

5.2.3.1 Operational Theory

The operation of pump systems is very simple. The pressure in the system pressure tank (holding tank) is maintained between a high and low-pressure setting using a pressure switch and a pump. When the system pressure falls below the low-pressure setting, that is, when the household uses water, the pressure switch mechanically closes an electrical contact, energizing the pump. When the pressure high setpoint is reached by pumping water into the pressure tank, the switch mechanically opens the de-energizing pump. Pump systems always operate in this fashion, regardless of the type of pump.

Systems are typically designed so that the pump operates for approximately 2 minutes before the tank is full and does not turn on again for another minute during constant water usage. This operation ensures that the electrical components of the system do not overheat.

5.2.3.2 Pressure Switch Review and Settings

There are a number of pressure ranges that are typical in houses, depending on the type of pump used, system pressure losses, and individual homeowner preferences. Standard settings provide a 140 kPa (20 psi) difference between the high and low pressure setting. This setting allows for optimum pump operation as described above (2 minutes on and 1 minute off cycling). The typical low/high-pressure settings that are seen in households, depending on the pump type, are:

- 138 kPa / 276 kPa (20 psi / 40 psi)
- 206 kPa / 345 kPa (30 psi / 50 psi)
- 276 kPa / 413 kPa (40 psi / 60 psi) - recommended

Some pressure switches can be adjusted to work for all ranges. Pressure switch quality usually determines how much adjustment can be made.

Note the 276 kPa / 413 kPa (40 psi / 60 psi) setting is recommended where possible.

5.2.4 System Drain

There are a number of different drain connection options for the **MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System**. The selected drain type depends on a number of factors that must be examined during the initial pre-inspection process. These factors revolve around the water source and its associated water concerns. (To be completed by **MAYTAG Services Qualified Service Technician**).

WARNING

All drain installations require a proper “indirect” connection, which includes an adequate air gap that follows the applicable plumbing codes. Improper connection may lead to cross-contamination between the drinking water source and the waste water lines. Contaminated water may cause personal injury and/or death.

WARNING

MAYTAG recommends that a licensed plumber install **MAYTAG** drainage systems due to complexities including air gaps, proper venting, drain sizing, and trap installation. Improper venting and trap installation may lead to sewer gases backing up into the household. This may lead to personal injury to the occupants.

5.2.4.1 Direct Surface Water Source Drains

Due to the high level of organic matter in surface water, the **MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System** requires complete System draining during the daily automatic flush sequence. Unless this is performed, the System life will be shortened and the household water pressure will drop prematurely. This requirement limits the number of drain options available since the System must drain by gravity. There are three options that can be applied to this situation:

- **Floor Drain – Gravity Feed** – Floor drains are installed flush to the floor and are below the **MAYTAG** Outlet pipe assembly. The drain hose can be piped directly to the drain, which is located in the same room as the **MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System**
- **Hub Drain – Gravity Feed** – Hub drains are typically set about 6” above floor level. The hub drain is below the clean water port on the **MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System**. The drain hose can be piped directly downwards to the drain, which is located in the same room as the **MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System**
- **Self-contained sump/pump system (separate trap and possibly vent requirement)** – This method of draining is required only if the previous two cannot be used. When the floor or hub drain is not located in the same room or is inaccessible, but a gravity drain is required, a separate, self-contained sump/pump system is required. In some cases, the floor or hub drains do not exist because the sanitary sewer level is above the floor level. This type of drain is more difficult to install because it requires proper venting (to prevent sewer gases from entering the dwelling). It must also be designed to compensate for waste flowrates during flushing procedures.

5.2.5 Municipal, Cistern and Well Sources

These sources typically foul less than direct surface water sources since they have far fewer organic particles. As a result, the daily flushing procedure does not require a complete System drain. The following drain options are available for these installations:

WARNING

All drain installations require a proper “indirect” connection, which includes an adequate air-gap that follows the applicable plumbing codes. Improper connection may lead to cross-contamination between the drinking water source and the waste water lines. Contaminated water may cause personal injury and/or death.

WARNING

MAYTAG recommends that a licensed plumber installs **MAYTAG** drainage systems due to complexities including air gaps, proper venting, drain sizing and trap installation. Improper venting and trap installation may lead to sewer gases backing up into the household. This may lead to personal injury.

- **Laundry Tub Drain – Pressurized Feed** – A pressurized feed is required since the laundry tub is higher than the clean water piping assembly on the **MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System**. This drain can be located in another room as long as the drain hose can be fed to the drain location.
- **Floor Drain – Gravity Feed** – Floor drains are level with the floor and are below the clean water piping assembly on the **MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System**. The drain hose can be piped directly down to the drain without having to rise above the outlet pipe assembly.
- **Floor Drain – Pressurized Feed** – This type of drain is used when the **MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System** is not in the same room as the floor drain and/or the drain line must be raised above the outlet pipe assembly before going to the drain. In this case, the System cannot be completely emptied automatically, but it can be flushed during the daily flush sequence.
- **Hub Drain – Pressurized Feed** – This type of drain is similar to the Floor drain that requires a pressurized feed when the **MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System** is not located in the same room and/or the drain line must be raised above the outlet pipe assembly before going to the drain. In this case, the System cannot be completely emptied automatically, but it can be flushed during the daily flush sequence.
- **Dedicated trap drain** – Dedicated trap drains are required when the above 4 options are not available or not desirable.

WARNING

MAYTAG recommends that a licensed plumber install the dedicated trap drain system due to its complexities, which include proper venting, drain sizing, and trap installation. Improper venting and trap installation may lead to sewer gases backing up into the household. Improper drain sizing may lead to cross contamination between the drinking water supply and the waste water lines. Contaminated water may lead to personal injury and/or death.

5.3 Installation Requirements

WARNING

The Drinking Water Tool Kit should be maintained in premium condition so that the risk of cross-contamination is minimized. Bacteria, parasites, and viruses can live for long periods of time. As a result, dangerous organisms can be carried from one installation or maintenance site to another and may potentially cause serious personal injury, sickness and/or death. Proper tool care and **MAYTAG** disinfection procedures will minimize these risks. The procedures are described below.

WARNING

Ball valves are recommended for use on all bypass, inlet and outlet plumbing from the System. Gate valves have a tendency to leak and may cause personal injury, sickness and/or death.

The following list of tools and supplies are required (not provided) for installation:

Required hand tools and supplies

Hand Tools

fine slot driver: 1/8" x 4"	tube cutter- to 1 1/4"
Phillips drivers: #0, 1	masonry drill bit: 3/8"
slip joint pliers: 12"	pencil
needle nose pliers	torch head (self lighting)
pipe wrench: 12"	hammer drill
adjustable wrench: 12"	strap wrench- 36"
torpedo level	120VAC (or manual) air compressor
tire pressure gauge (0-50psi)	Integrity tester
tape measure: 3/4"x16'	press. gauge with septum needles (0-100psi) (2)
open end wrench set: 3/8", 7/16", 1/2", 9/16", 5/8" (or 6" adjustable wrench)	Snips
Robertson driver: #1 (green), #2 (red), #3 (black)	Cap Wrench
Nut drivers: 5/16", 1/4", 3/8"(optional)	

Supplies

teflon tape	pipe dope(approved for potable)
flux	3/4" brass union: soc x soc or flexhoses
solder(lead free)	3/4" 90's Cu (soc)
flux brush	3/4" connectors Cu(soc)
emery cloth	3/4" T's Cu (soc)
propane or MPS gas	1/2" ABS hose (70psi test)
silicon grease- Dow 111 NSF approved	1/2" PVC hose barb 90's
tie wraps: 10-14"	1"x3/4" PVC bushing (MNPTxFNPT)
suspension strap	misc 1/2" fittings
3/4" ball valves (3)	1/2-3/4" hose clamps
chlorine bleach, 5-6% or 12% chlorine	3/4" brass check valve(FNPT)

Spare parts

8" o-rings	base controller(complete)
aa batteries	adv controller(complete)
air vent	external prefiter dual density cartridge
1/4" FNPT test needle	3/4" brass T's FNPT
1/4" MNPTxhose John Guest valve	1/4" septum sample port

5.3.1 Drinking Water Tool Kit Disinfection

WARNING

It is strongly recommended that all tools are disinfected prior to use. Disinfecting tools will reduce the risk of cross-contamination between different job sites. Failure to disinfect tools could lead to cross-contamination. Contaminated water may cause sickness, serious personal injury and/or death.

5.3.1.1 Pressure Gauge Disinfection Procedure

All pressure gauges **MUST** be disinfected prior to use in order to avoid cross-contamination.

WARNING

When performing this procedure, handle the disinfection solution with care. It is recommended that protective gloves be worn to avoid skin contact with the chlorine based solution. Failure to follow these guidelines may lead to skin irritation and/or damage to clothes.



Pressure gauge and brass gauge adaptor

The pressure gauge setup consists of two components: the pressure gauge and the brass gauge adaptor. These are threaded together using Teflon® tape, as shown below. Each step in the disinfection procedure is demonstrated in the accompanying figures.



Step 1 - Separate the pressure gauge from the gauge adaptor.



Step 2 - Place and soak the gauge adaptor in Household chlorine bleach for 5 minutes. Note the brass adaptor will tarnish. This is acceptable.



Step 3 – Submerge the end of the pressure gauge into the solution and maintain it in an upright position for 5 minutes. Do not submerge entire gauge into the sanitizer as it may damage the internal components.



Step 4 – Reassemble the pressure gauge adaptor with Teflon® tape and tighten using the drinking water tool kit wrenches.

5.4 Installation

⚠ WARNING

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System must be filled with water at all times after installation. Failure to do so may cause the System to dry and become damaged, which may lead to personal injury, and/or physical damage.

⚠ WARNING

Ball valves (not supplied), must be used for the System to function properly.

Note: Some parts mentioned in the following sections are not supplied with the System. Be familiar with the procedures, parts and requirements prior to an installation.

5.4.1 Pre-Installation Inspection

Prior to beginning the installation, look for the following items;

- Location for the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System
 - Space near Point of Entry
 - Level area
 - Indoors with ambient temp between 40-90 F or 4 – 32 deg C.
 - Footprint, minimum 18"x24" or 46cm x 61cm
 - Clearance height (floor to ceiling, min 74" or 188cm)
 - Drillable Floor
 - If there is floor heating, will require 2'x2' patio stone and additional height.
 - If there is a wooden floor, will require ¼" screws and washers
- Electrical outlet, 120VAC within 10'
- Existing water equipment (water softeners, filters downstream and UV upstream)
- Household water pressure >35 psi (ideal 50-70 psi):
- Drain accessible within 20' and up to 72" high for MWF 4100 AWS / MWF 4200 AWS and must be gravity fed for MWF 4300 AWS.

5.4.2 Inside the System Box

The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System comes equipped with the following components:



MWF 4100 AWS

System Box Includes:

Backpulse Stand
2 – Stainless Steel Flex Hoses
Base Controller
Lock Ring
Owners Manual
Carbon Prefilter
System
Backpulse Tank
System Cap

MWF 4200 AWS

System Box Includes:

Backpulse Stand
2 – Stainless Steel Flex Hoses
Base Controller
Lock Ring
Owners Manual
Stainless Steel Prefilter
System
Backpulse Tank
System Cap

MWF 4300 AWS

System Box Includes:

Backpulse Stand
2 – Stainless Steel Flex Hoses
Advanced Controller
Lock Ring
Owners Manual
Stainless Steel Prefilter
System
Backpulse Tank
System Cap
External Prefilter Housing
Wall Bracket Kit
1 – 30 micron External Prefilter

Bubble Parts Bag Includes:

1 – N.C. Solenoid Valve
1 – Nylon Elbow
2 – ¾” Brass Tee

2 – ¾”: Brass Bushing
2 – ¼” Brass Plug
2 – ¾” Brass Nipple
1 – Duo Vent
3 – ¾” Bolts
3 – ¼” x 2 ½” Anchors
3 – Nuts
3 – Shims
3 – Washers
1 – Labels (inlet, drain, bypass)

Bubble Parts Bag Includes:

1 – N.C. Solenoid Valve
1 – Nylon Elbow
2 – ¾” Brass Tee

2 – ¾”: Brass Bushing
2 – ¼” Brass Plug
2 – ¾” Brass Nipple
1 – Duo Vent
3 – ¾” Bolts
3 – ¼” x 2 ½” Anchors
3 – Nuts
3 – Shims
3 – Washers
1 – Labels (inlet, drain, bypass)

Bubble Parts Bag Includes:

1 – N. C. Solenoid Valve
1 – N.O Solenoid Valve
2 – 1” MNPT x ¾” FNPT PVC
Reducing Bushing
1 – Drain Valve
1 – ¼” plug
1 – Nylon Elbow
2 – ¾” Brass Tee
2 – ¾”: Brass Bushing
2 – ¼” Brass Plug
4 – ¾” Brass Nipple
1 – Duo Vent
3 – ¾” Bolts
3 – ¼” x 2 ½” Anchors
1 – Check valve
3 – Nuts
3 – Shims
3 – Washers
1 – Labels (inlet, drain, bypass)

WARNING

System may be damp and slippery from the preserving process. Be careful not to drop System when removing from the box. Wiping System with a clean, dry cloth will reduce the likelihood of dropping the System.

5.4.3 Removal from Box



Step 1 - Open carton and cut away the end of the carton at the bottom of the System. Remove the bubble parts bag and back pulse stand.



Step 2 - Attach the backpulse stand to the backpulse tank (with the System still in the box) using the 1/4" bolts and washers found in the bubble parts bag.



Step 3 - Carefully tip System up out of the System box, so that the System is sitting evenly on the floor.



Step 4 - Apply Teflon tape to the 1/4" MNPT fitting located on the Air Vent. Screw the vent into the cap, turning it clock-wise. **Do not use tools to tighten the air vent as it could cause damage.** Ensure that the black cap on the air vent is slightly open by 1 1/2 turns to ensure proper operation and venting. Red cap to be closed.

WARNING

Do not remove any seals or plugs from the System until the System is ready to be connected to inlet and outlet assemblies.

When inserting air vent, be careful not to cross-thread the threads.

5.4.4 Pressurizing Backpulse Tank



Step 1 – Remove the schraeder valve cap from the backpulse tank.



Step 2 – The backpulse tank should be pre-pressurized from the factory to 35 psi. Confirm that the tank is pressurized to 35 psi using a digital pressure gauge.



Step 3 – If the tank was not pressurized to 35psi, pressurize it using an air compressor or hand air pump. After at least 15 minutes, recheck the pressure to ensure there are no leaks.



Step 4 – Following Table 5.1, release the pressure in the backpulse tank to the required value for the specific installation location. If too much pressure is released, the tank must be re-pressurized to the correct value. Release pressure by pressing on the schraeder valve.



Step 5 – Replace the schraeder valve cap to the backpulse tank.

Table 5.1 Backpulse Tank Pressure Chart

Installation Location	Backpulse pressure
Municipal	207 kPa (30 psig)
Well (20 psig low – 40 psig high cutoff)	140 kPa (20 psig)
Well (30 psig low – 50 psig high cutoff)	207 kPa (30 psig)
Well (40 psig low – 60 psig high cutoff)	207 kPa (30 psig)

⚠ WARNING

Do not pressurize the System Backpulse Tank greater than 35 psig. Higher pressures may cause the Backpulse tank bladder to burst, leading to ineffective daily cleaning of **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. Ineffective cleaning of the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System can greatly reduce the life of the System and in some cases lead to sickness and/or death.

5.4.5 Positioning and Pipe Assembly



Step 1 – Position the System approx. 6" from where the piping will be. Drill a 3/8" hole through the feet of the backpulse stand.



Step 2 – Using the supplied screws and anchors, secure the System to the floor. Use each of the 1/4" screws for wooden floors and lag bolts for concrete floor. If the System is to be installed on a heated floor, use a 2' x 2' patio stone.



Step 3 – Check to see if the System is level.



Step 4 – Insert the supplied shims as required under the feet, between the bolts, to help level the System.



Step 5 – Make a final inspection to confirm that the System is level.



Step 6 – Tighten the bolts to secure the System to the floor.



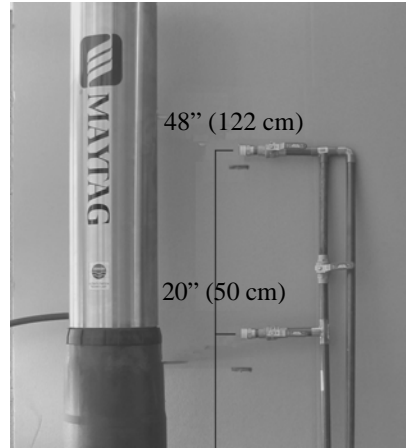
Step 7 – Assemble the inlet and outlet devices. Ensure that all threads are fitted with Teflon® tape. Attach the inlet device to the System housing and the outlet device to the backpulse tank.



Step 8 – For the surface water systems (MWF 4300 AWS), a normally opened solenoid valve must be installed on the inlet assembly. The External Prefilter must also be installed between the normally opened solenoid valve and the inlet ball valve (refer to Figure 5.3 in section 5.2.2) and mounted on a wall.



Step 9 – For surface water systems (MWF 4300 AWS), a check valve must be installed to the $\frac{3}{4}$ " brass nipple on the outlet assembly.



Step 10 – Turn off household water. Plumb the inlet (approx. 48" or 122 cm) and outlet (approx. 20" or 50 cm) pipes to the correct height. Use Teflon® tape on all threaded connections. Extra care must be taken not to cross thread the $\frac{3}{4}$ " polypropylene nipple. [If soldered joints are used, solder $\frac{3}{4}$ " NPT adapter together with union and allow to cool before threading into $\frac{3}{4}$ " brass T. Cut and fit inlet, outlet piping and by-pass (if necessary). Use ball valves only]. NOTE: For MWF 4300 AWS, plumbing must also be completed for the External Prefilter, see section 5.5.3.



Step 11 – Connect the stainless steel flex hoses from the plumbing to the $\frac{3}{4}$ " nipple of the inlet and outlet assemblies for MWF 4100 AWS and MWF 4200 AWS.



Step 12 – Connect the stainless steel flex hose from the plumbing to the check valve on the outlet pipe and plumbing to the inlet solenoid valve on the inlet pipe for the MWF 4300 AWS.

⚠ WARNING

Be careful not to cross-thread the poly. nipple when installing piping assemblies.

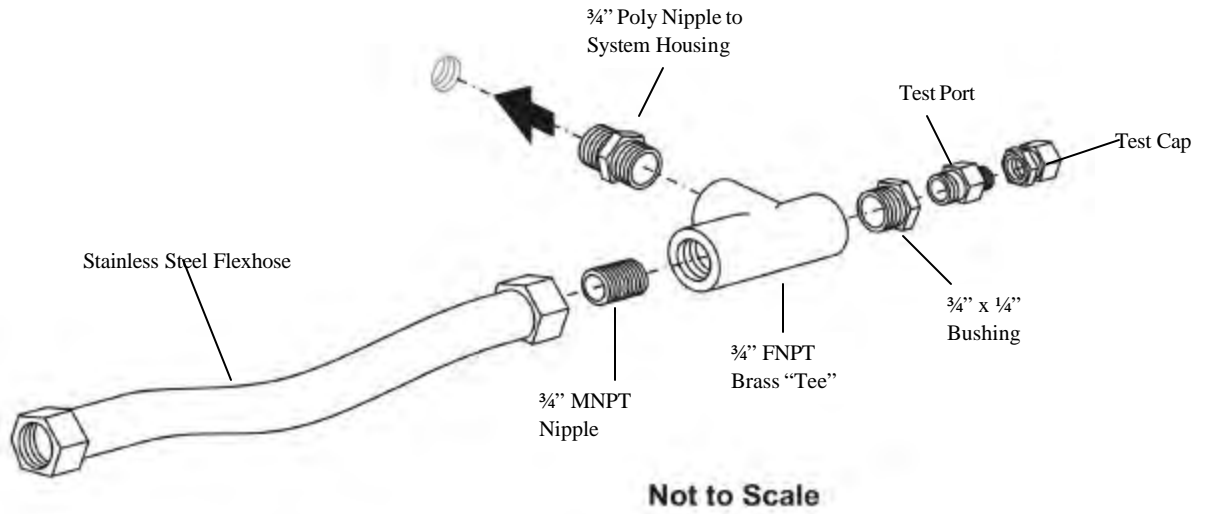


Figure 5.4 Diagram for Inlet and Outlet on MWF 4100 AWS and MWF 4200 AWS.

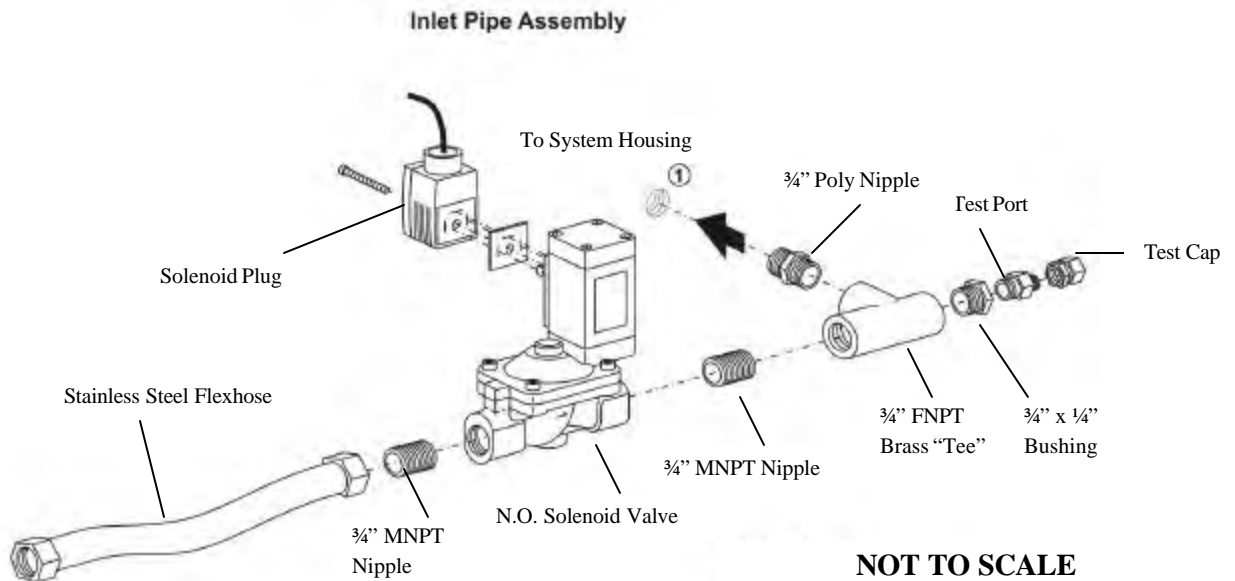


Figure 5.5 Diagram for Inlet on MWF 4300 AWS

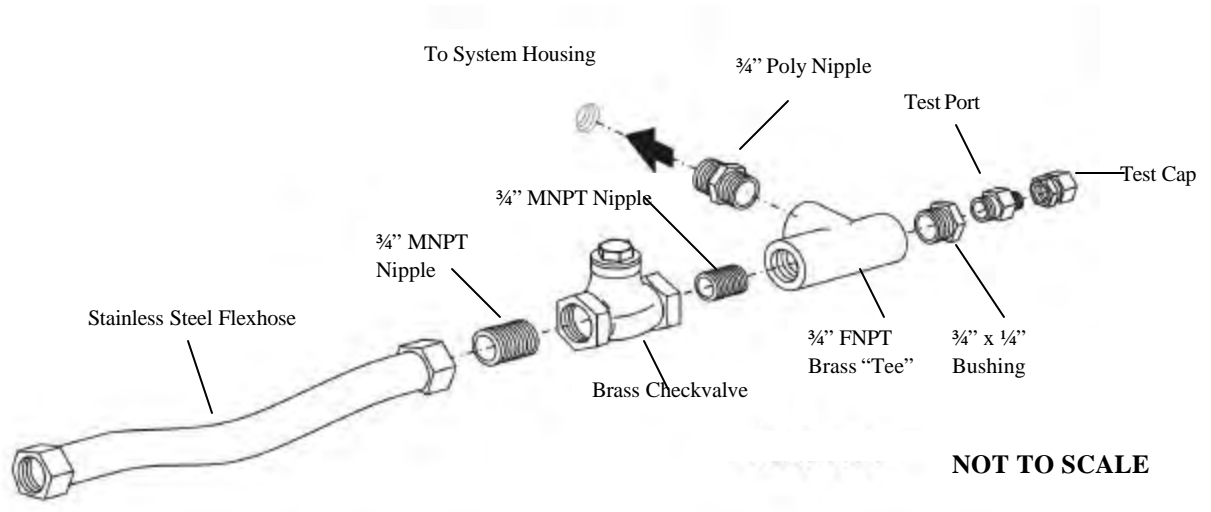


Figure 5.6 Diagram for Outlet on MWF 4300 AWS.



Step 13 – Label the valves for the inlet and outlet (and bypass if applicable), either on the pipe or on the handles, using the supplied labels.



Step 14 – Assemble the drain fitting by connecting the drain solenoid to the 3/4" PVC Nipple attached to the System drain port. Connect the nylon elbow to the solenoid valve.



Step 15 – Fasten the 1/2" ABS drain hose to the Nylon barb using a hose clamp (not provided).



Step 16 – Run the drain hose to the drain and secure to prevent hose from moving during the backflush. NOTE – MWF 4300 AWS must be a gravity fed drain.



Step 17 – Ensure that there are no kinks in the hoses when securing. Avoid the use of metal fasteners that may be destroyed by corrosion over time.



Step 18 – Hose should be laying flat.

5.4.6 External Prefilter Assembly (MWF 4300 AWS)

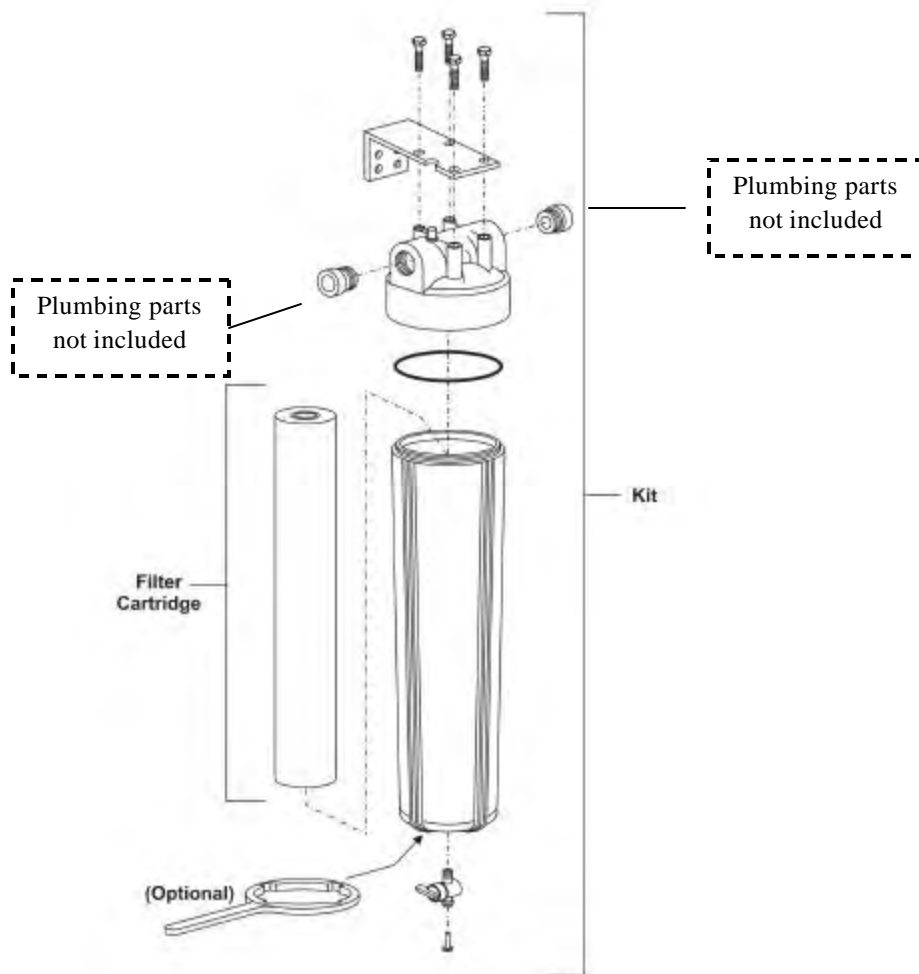


Figure 5.7 Schematic of External Prefilter Assembly



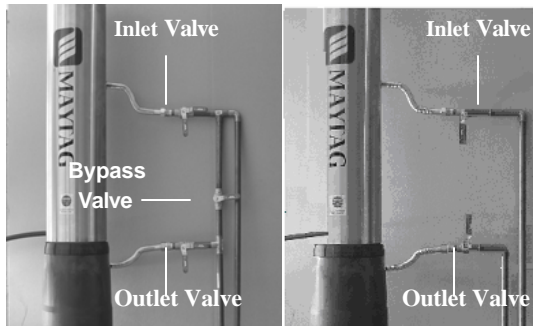
The MAYTAG External Prefilter assembly will be shipped complete with all of the following components:

- External prefilter assembly (head and housing);
- protective latex gloves;
- filter wall bracket; and
- mounting screws and anchors.

5.4.6.1 Installing the External Prefilter (Model MWF 4300 AWS)

WARNING

To reduce the risk of severe injury, illness, death and/or property damage, read and follow all instructions. Use only **MAYTAG** authorized parts, where required, to repair and service the **MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System**.



Step 1 – Ensure the household water inlet, new inlet, outlet and bypass valves are closed. Remove the External Prefilter from the plastic bag.



Step 2 – Assemble the External Prefilter Head and mount on the wall. Complete required plumbing.



Step 3 – Insert External Prefilter Cartridge into External Prefilter Housing.



Step 4 – Attach the External Prefilter Housing to the External Prefilter Housing Head by tightening connection using the External Prefilter Wrench.

WARNING

Failure to install the External Prefilter during installation or after maintenance activities will allow larger particles to enter the System and may lead to premature fouling and possibly fibre damage.

5.4.7 MWF 4100 AWS, MWF 4200 AWS Controller (Base Controller)

- Use with low turbidity waters, <0.5NTU, usually pretreated municipal water.
- Has one output terminal and controls only the drain solenoid valve.

5.4.7.1 Attaching Base Controller to Wall



Step 1 – Determine the location where the controller will be mounted. Ensure that the location will allow for the controller to be plugged in to the power outlet and connected to the automatic drain valve.



Step 2 - Drill a single central hole into the wall to insert a screw protruding 1/4" and hang the controller on the back screw support.



Step 3 – Ensure the controller is level.



Step 4 – Mount controller to the wall from the front of the controller using the other two provided screws and plugs.



It is strongly recommended that the controller be placed in a location that is inaccessible to young children.

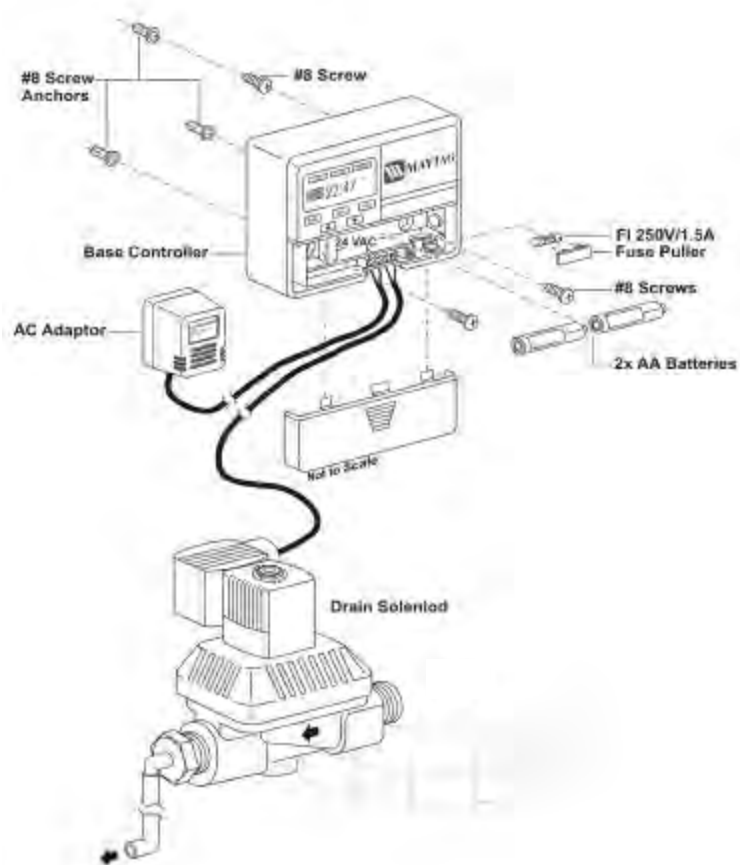
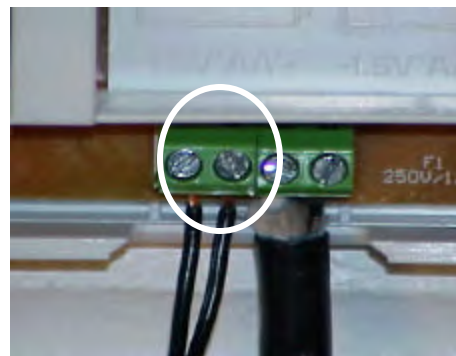


Figure 5.8 Base Controller Schematic Diagram

5.4.7.2 Connect Base Controller to Solenoid Valve



Step 1 – Ensure the transformer is not plugged in. Connect the solenoid plug wire to the two valve screw terminals on the right on the base controller.



Step 2 – Connect the power supply cable from the transformer to the two 24 VAC screw terminals on the left on the base controller.

⚠ DANGER

Do not splice the transformer adaptor unless it is performed in agreement with the local electrical code. Improper splicing may lead to electrical shock if improper connection is exposed to water. Personal injury and/or physical damage may result.



Step 3 - Secure the System electrical wires neatly using tie-wraps

5.4.7.3 Plug in and set Base Controller



Step 1 – Attach solenoid valve to the solenoid plug, paying close attention to the orientation of the prongs. Ensure that the gasket is installed between the plug and adapter valve.



Step 2 – Secure the solenoid plug to the solenoid by tightening using a standard screwdriver.

DANGER

Ensure that a flat gasket is installed between the plug adaptor and valve. Failure to install will increase the risk of shock if electrical connection comes into contact with water. Personal injury and/or property damage may result.



Step 3 – Install two AA batteries supplied with the controller. Replace battery cover.

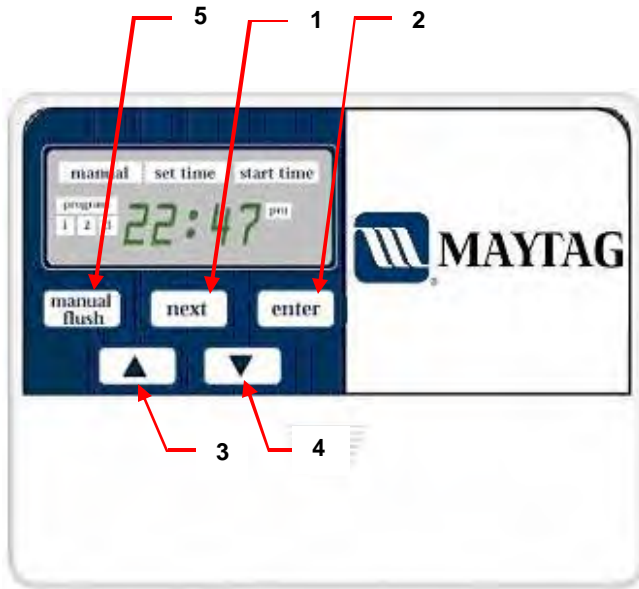


Step 4 – Connect power supply cord to the wall outlet.

⚠ DANGER

Do not use extension cords to hook transformer to power source. Doing so will increase the risk of electrical shocking if the wiring is exposed to water. Personal injury and/or property damage may result.

Step 5 – Set up the controller using the procedure outlined below.



1. **MODES:** use *next* button (1) to toggle through the modes.
2. **MANUAL FLUSH:** press *next* (1) until **manual** is flashing. Press *manual flush* (5) and hold. If held longer than 10 seconds, drain solenoid remains open. Toggle solenoid closed by pressing *manual flush* (5) once.
3. **SETTING TIME OF DAY:** press *next* (1) until **set time** appears. Press *enter* (2). Use up/down arrows (3, 4) to set time of day. Press *enter* (2) to set.
4. **SET TIME OF FLUSH:** press *next* (1) until **start time** appears. Press *enter* (2). Use up/down arrows (3, 4) to set time of flush. Press *enter* (2) to set.
5. **SETTING PROGRAM CHOICE:** press *next* (1) until **program** appears. Press *enter* (2). Use up/down arrows (3, 4) to select program choice. Press *enter* (2) to set.

See Table 5.2 for Base Controller Programming Choices

Table 5.2 MWF 4100 AWS and MWF 4200 AWS Controller Program Selection

Base Controller – MWF 4100 AWS and MWF 4200 AWS Controller Program Settings						
Controller-Program	Recommended household occupancy (persons)	Source water turbidity* (NTU)	Daily household water consumption	No. Flushes per cycle	No. tank drains per cycle	Flush water used per day (flow at 7USGAL/min)
Base-Prg 1	Up to 4	<0.5	300Usgal/d (1135L/d)	2	--	14Usgal/d (53L/d)
Base-Prg 2	Up to 4	<0.5Peaks to 1.0NTU, <5% of time	300Usgal/d (1135L/d)	3	--	21Usgal/d (80L/d)
Base-Prg 3	Up to 6	<0.5 Peaks to 1.0NTU, <5% of time	400Usgal/d (1510L/d)	4	--	28Usgal/d (106L/d)

**If turbidity peaks are higher than those listed, consult MAYTAG Technical Assistance at 1-800-756-2926

5.4.8 MWF 4300 AWS Controller (Advanced Controller)

- Use with waters having turbidity up to 5.0NTU, usually rural water installations.
- Has two output terminals. Controls both the automated drain solenoid valve and the automated inlet solenoid valve.

5.4.8.1 Attaching Controller to Wall



Step 1 – Determine the location where the controller will be mounted. Ensure that the location will allow for the controller to be plugged in to the power outlet and connected to the automatic inlet and drain valves.



Step 2 – Using a level, draw a line on the wall at the location where the controller is to be installed.



It is strongly recommended that the controller be placed in a location that is inaccessible to young children.



Step 3 – Use a measuring tape to mark the location where the two holes are to be drilled (ensuring the two holes are 5 1/2" apart). Use a 3/16" drill bit to drill the holes



Step 4 – Install the plugs and screws, leaving 1/4" protruding to hang the controller. Slip the controller over the screws and slide it to the right to secure in position.

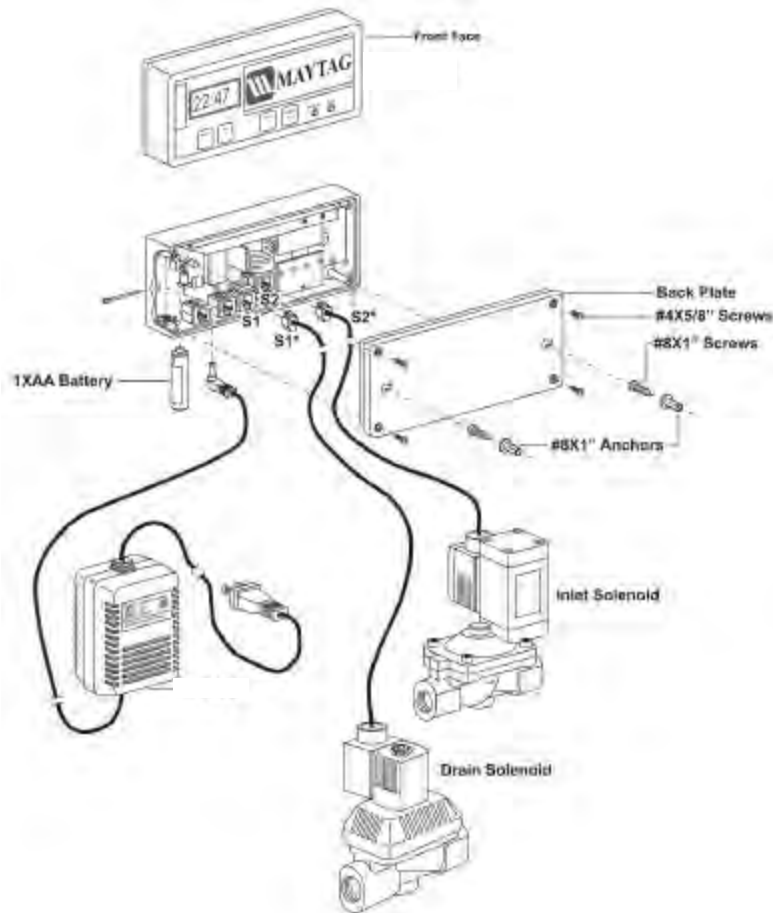


Figure 5.9 Advanced Controller Schematic Diagram

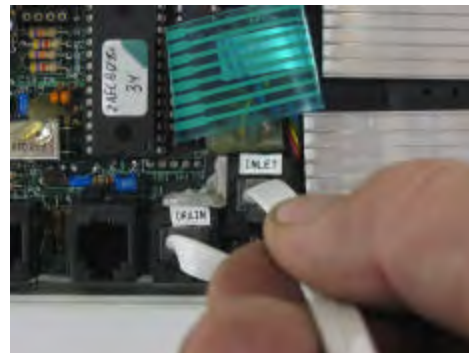
5.4.8.2 Connect Controller to Solenoid Valve

⚠ DANGER

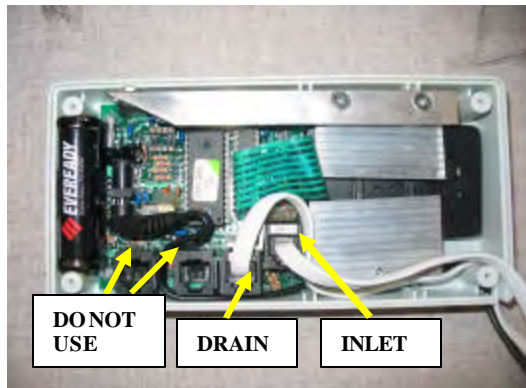
Be sure the controller is unplugged prior to removing the back cover to avoid electrocution.



Step 1 – Be sure the controller is unplugged. Slide controller off the wall. Remove the back cover and screws from the advanced controller.



Step 2 – Insert the inlet solenoid “phone jack” connector into the inlet socket and the drain solenoid connector into the drain socket. Be sure to label each at the end of each lead to avoid confusion and misconnections.



Step 3 – Double check all connections and labels. Be sure that cords go through the appropriate slot.



Step 4 – Replace back cover, insert screws and tighten. Slide back into place on wall.

5.4.8.3 Plug in and set Controller

⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of severe injury, illness, death and/or property damage, read and follow all instructions, use only **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System replacement parts.



Step 1 – Attach the normally closed solenoid valve to the drain solenoid plug paying close attention to the orientation of the prongs ensure that the gasket is installed between the plug and adapter valve.



Step 2 – Secure the solenoid plug to the solenoid valve by tightening using a standard screwdriver.



Step 3 – Attach the normally opened solenoid valve to the inlet solenoid plug paying close attention to the orientation of the prongs. Ensure that the gasket is installed between the plug and the adapter valve.



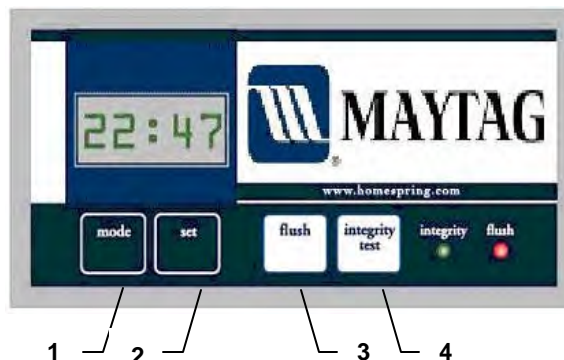
Step 4 – Secure the solenoid plug to the solenoid valve by tightening using a standard screwdriver.

⚠ DANGER

Ensure that a flat gasket is installed between the plug adaptor and valve. Failure to install will increase the risk of shock if electrical connection comes into contact with water. Personal injury and/or property damage may result.



Step 5 – Connect power supply cord to the wall socket.



Step 6 – Set up the controller following the described procedure:

<i>Setting Time of Day</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Press and hold the 'Mode' button until the display begins to flash. 2. Press the 'Mode' button five more times until the colon, separating the hour and minute designation, begins to flash. The LCD display shows the current hour setting in combination with one of the following; (HH: A) indicates AM, (HH: P) indicates PM and (HH: H) indicates 24-hour clock format. 3. Press the 'Set' button until the desired hour is reached. Note: You can choose between the 12-hour format and 24-hour format by passing midnight. 4. Press the 'Mode' button to have the minutes (:MM) appear. 5. Press the 'Set' button until the desired minute is reached. 6. Press the 'Mode' button to have the Controller show the programmed time. 7. Press the 'Set' button to return the Controller to Time mode. The colon separating the hour and minute designations flashes to indicate 'in service' operation. <p>Note 1: If 1 minute has elapsed while setting the time and no buttons have been pressed, you must press the Mode button for 6 seconds so that the Controller can be advanced to the next setting.</p> <p>Note 2: This device is pre-programmed to receive month and day settings. These settings will appear as you move through settings as described above however it is not necessary to set month and day as these are not utilized in current versions of the Advanced Controller.</p>
<i>Setting Flush Time</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Press and hold the 'Mode' button until Flush Time begins to flash (HH:MM). A non-flashing colon separating the hour and minute designations verifies this. 2. Press the 'Mode' button once. The LCD display shows the current flush hour setting in combination with one of the following: (HH: A) indicates AM, (HH: P) indicates PM and (HH: H) indicates 24-hour clock format. 3. Press the 'Set' button until the desired hour is reached. 4. Press the 'Mode' button. The minutes (:MM) begin to flash. 5. Press the 'Set' button until the desired flush time minute is reached. 6. Press the 'Mode' button to have the Controller return to Time Mode. <p>Note: If 1 minute has elapsed while setting the time and no buttons have been pressed, you must press the Mode button for 6 seconds so that the Controller can be advanced to the next setting.</p>

<p>Activating the Flush Sequence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MUST be active when System is in service 	<p>**Important Note** – A wave symbol above the colon in Time mode indicates that the automatic daily flush sequence is activated. It is essential that the flush sequence be activated while the System is in operation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Press and hold the Mode button until the Flush Time begins to flash (HH:MM). A non-flashing colon separating the hour and minute designations verifies this. Press the Set button until the <i>wave</i> symbol appears above the colon. The wave indicates the automatic daily flush sequence is now activated. Press the Mode button three times to have the Controller return to the Time mode. The Controller automatic flush sequence is now activated. <p>Note: If 1 minute has elapsed while setting the time and no buttons have been pressed; press the Mode button for 6 seconds so that the Controller can be advanced to the next setting.</p>
<p>Selecting Program Choice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected program may include a System drain function, but System must be able to drain by gravity to accomplish System drain. See Table 6 for programming choices 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Press and hold the 'Flush' button and 'Integrity' button together for 6 seconds. The "flush" LED will begin to flash. The number of flashes indicates the program that is currently selected. To toggle between the different programs, use the following keystroke sequence: press the 'Flush' button repeatedly to toggle from Program #1 to Program #6. Program selection can be verified by counting the number of LED flashes after pressing the 'Flush' button. Once the program has been selected, the Controller should be allowed to stand idle for one minute after the last keystroke. The program will be automatically saved. The program selection can be verified by repeating step 1. <p>See Table 5.3 for Advanced Controller Program Choices</p>

DANGER

Do not use extension cords to hook transformer to power source. Doing so will increase the risk of electrical shocking if the wiring is exposed to water. Personal injury and/or property damage may result.

WARNING

Note that during Advance Controller Program 4 and 5 flushing, household water will be 'off' for a 10-minute period during the tank drain portion of the cycle.

Table 5.3 MWF 4300 AWS Controller Program Selection

Advanced Controller – MWF 4300 AWS Controller Program Settings						
Controller-Program	Recommended household occupancy (persons)	(Raw) Source water turbidity** (NTU)	Daily household water consumption	No. Flushes per cycle	No. tank drains per cycle	Flush water used per day (flow at 7USGAL/min)
Adv.– Prg 1	Up to 4	<0.5	300Usgal/d (1135L/d)	2	--	14Usgal/d (53L/d)
Adv.– Prg 2	Up to 4	<0.5 Peaks to 1.0NTU, <5% of time	300Usgal/d (1135L/d)	3	--	21Usgal/d (80L/d)
Adv.– Prg 3	Up to 6	<0.5 Peaks to 1.0NTU, <5% of time	400Usgal/d (1510L/d)	4	--	28Usgal/d (106L/d)
Adv.– Prg 4	Up to 4	<1.0 Peaks to 5.0NTU, <5% of time	300Usgal/d (1135L/d)	2	1	13Usgal/d (49L/d)
Adv.– Prg 5	Up to 6	<5.0 Peaks to 10.0NTU, <5% of time	400Usgal/d (1510L/d)	2	2	18Usgal/d (68L/d)

**If turbidity peaks are higher than those listed, consult MAYTAG Technical Assistance 1-800-756-2926

5.5 Commissioning

⚠ WARNING
The MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System must be filled with water at all times after installation. Failure to do so may cause System to dry and become damaged, which may lead to personal injury, and/or physical damage.

5.5.1 Check for Pressure

⚠ WARNING
Always check the System pressure before removing any components from the System. Never remove System parts while under pressure.



Test port cap

Step 1 – Test the System for pressure by removing the test port cap.



Step 2 – Insert the pressure gauge into both inlet and outlet test ports to ensure that the System is at zero pressure. Tighten locking nut. Failure to do so may result in false results

5.5.2 Remove Cap and Internal Prefilter Bag



Step 1 – Using the cap wrench, carefully remove the cap from the System.



Step 2 – Wearing the supplied protective gloves, remove the internal prefilter bag containing either a Carbon Prefilter or Stainless Steel Prefilter from the System and set aside.



Step 3 – Replace the cap, using the provided cap wrench to tighten it.

WARNING

If not properly tightened and/or the o-ring is not properly examined and cleaned, System leaks may occur. System leaks may cause personal injury or physical damage.

If the Stainless Steel Prefilter (MWF 4200 AWS or MWF 4300 AWS) fails or becomes damaged, large sharp particles may enter the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. This may cause premature fouling and/or damage to the System Fibre. A damaged System Fibre may lead to contaminated water entering the household distribution system. Illness and/or death may occur from consumption of contaminated water.

5.5.3 Filling and Flushing the System for 15 minutes (after the External Prefilter Assembly Installation if included)

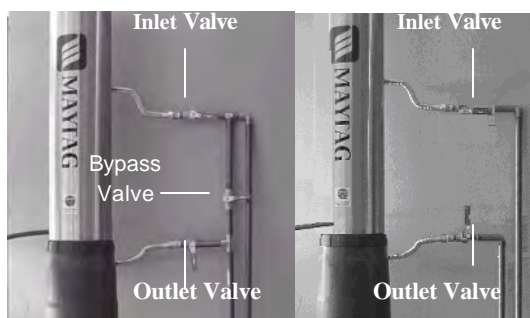
The System requires a 15 minute flush after the initial installation to ensure that all of the factory preservative has been removed.

WARNING

Fill the System slowly and watch for leaks to avoid excessive water dripping onto the floor.

Do not use hot water during commissioning or maintenance of the System. It is possible that if a hot water tap is used, high levels of factory preservative, chlorine or MAYTAG MC1 Cleaning Solution will enter the hot water tank and cause personal injury, illness and/or death.

Ensure that all System connections have been made before starting this step. If connections are not made, leaks may occur causing cross-contamination, personal injury and/or physical damage. Drinking contaminated water may cause illness and/or death.



Step 1 – Ensure that the outlet valve is closed. Ensure that the bypass valve is closed (if installed). Turn on the house water supply and inspect for leaks. Once no leaks are detected, slowly open the inlet valve half way to begin filling.



Step 2 – If an External Prefilter is installed, press the red button on the prefilter head to allow air to escape during filling until no air is heard escaping.



Step 3 – As the System begins to fill with water, air will be heard escaping from the Air vent. When the System is full, no more air will escape. Inspect for leaks as the System fills. If a leak appears, close the inlet valve and repair the leak. When no further air exits the System, open the inlet and outlet valves completely. Leave the bypass valve closed (if installed).

Advanced
Controller



Base Controller



Step 4 – Using the controller, initiate two one minute flush sequences. See section 5.4.7.3 for the Base Controller and 5.4.8.3 for the Advanced Controller.



Step 5 – Open a nearby downstream water valve and run to drain for 15 minutes with COLD water. This step is done to remove the factory preservative from the System.

5.5.4 Integrity Test

PURPOSE: This test ensures that the membranes are intact and free from tears and ruptures that would permit bacteria and other particles to pass the membranes, contaminating the filtered water. The Integrity Test is conducted at initial start-up after the initial 15 minute flush and afterwards on an annual basis.

TOOLS REQUIRED:

- 9/16" wrench
- 1/8" standard screwdriver
- Integrity Tester
- Cap Wrench
- Pressure Gauge

Description: This automated test will pressurize the membranes with air from the outlet side of the System, forcing clean water back through the membranes in the reverse direction. Water easily passes through the

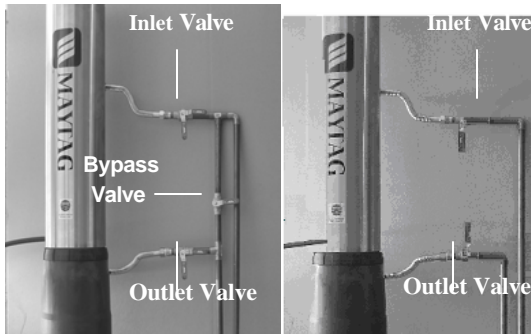
membranes but due to surface tension of water at the membrane pores, air does not normally pass an intact membrane. Once all the water has been evacuated and air only remains, an automatic air valve closes and a pressure sensor measures any change in air pressure over a five-minute interval. If the pressure change over this interval is minimal, the membrane is intact and the Integrity Tester will indicate a 'PASS'.

DANGER

Do not allow electrical connections to come in contact with water.

WARNING

The Integrity Tester must be on the floor for the test to be accurate.



Step 1. Close inlet and outlet valves. (Bypass valve will also be closed.)

Advanced
Controller



Base Controller



Step 2. Partially drain System using the controller. Refer to section 5.4.7.3 Step 5 for the Base Controller and section 5.4.8.3 Step 5 for the Advanced Controller. Use a pressure gauge to ensure no pressure is in System.



If the System begins to leak as the cap is removed, tighten the cap, drain more water from the System (see Step 2 and ensure the inlet and outlet valves are closed) and then attempt to remove the cap.



Step 3. Remove cap using the cap wrench. (Use pressure gauges to ensure there is no pressure in the System first, refer to section 5.5.1).



Step 4 – Adjust the water level to 2" above the bottom of the prefilter cavity. To raise the water level, use the inlet valve. To lower the water level use the flush function on the controller – refer to section 5.4.7.3 for base controller and 5.4.8.3 for advanced controller. The water level must be above the hole in the centre of the prefilter cavity.



If the Integrity Tester is plugged in and the Integrity Tester solenoid cable is connected to the drain solenoid valve, the flush button on the Integrity Tester may be used for lowering the water level.



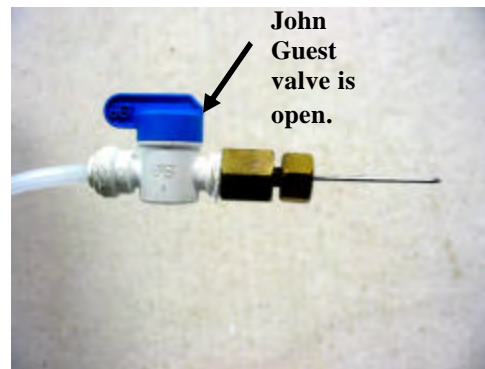
Step 5 – Remove solenoid cable from drain valve and attach solenoid cable from Integrity Tester to the drain valve.



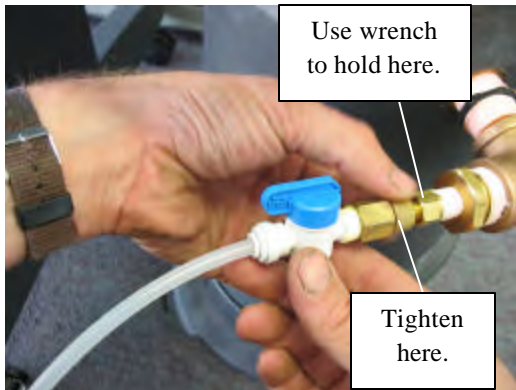
Step 6 – Connect Integrity Tester to power source.



Step 7 – Reset by holding “Integrity test” 830 seconds until “integrity” green light is off. Release immediately.



Step 8 – Calibrate the Integrity Tester by first ensuring the John Guest valve is open and not connected. (There should be no water in the Integrity Tester hose and connections before use.) Then hold the “Integrity test” button down until the orange light turns green and the green light goes out. CONTINUE to hold the button down another 20 seconds until the green light flashes momentarily. Then release the button immediately. If there is difficulty with this step, go to Step 7.



Step 9 – Insert the needle into the outlet test port ensuring the John Guest valve is open. The test port connection must be tightened with a wrench.





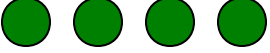
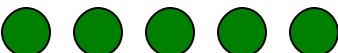


Step 10 – Hold the “Integrity test” button until the orange button turns green and let go. The drain will open if there is too much water. If an error light shows, make the appropriate correction as per Step 11 and go to Step 7 (and skip steps 8 and 9). If the test is working properly, the compressor will be heard as it tests the System.



If the Integrity Test fails and the compressor has been on, the test should be repeated to ensure all steps were followed properly. Be sure that all connections are tight, ie. test ports, tees, nipples, etc. before repeating the test. Prior to repeating the test; put the cap on, open the inlet and outlet valves and turn a tap on for 10 minutes. This will remove the pressure built up in the System by the Integrity Tester. Start again from Step 1.

Step 11 – The “integrity test” green light will be lit. Wait 5 minutes. Interpret the results from the integrity indicator light.

Flashes	Action
 (continuous green light)	PASS
 (continuous red light)	FAIL – Check for leaks. Tighten all connections and retest System. System may require replacement.
 (green light)	Drain some of the water and return to Step 7.
 (green light)	Add some water (by opening the inlet). Return to Step 7.
 (green light)	Check for air leaks. Check outlet valve is closed. Return to Step 1. System may require replacement.
 (green light)	Check for large air leaks. Check outlet valve is closed. Return to Step 1. System may require replacement.


5.5.4.1 Troubleshooting Guide for Integrity Tester

Problem/Situation	Correction/Action
Fault or failure at end of test.	Check all connections. Tighten needle connection to test port. Repeat test from the first step.
“Integrity test” button released too quickly or too late.	Begin the test again from the first step.

Problem/Situation	Correction/Action
After the test the tap does not work properly.	Be sure the inlet and outlet valves were reopened. Leave the tap on for a few minutes to allow water flow to return to normal.
Water is leaking from the System when cap is removed.	Tighten the cap again to prevent more water from leaking. Drain the System further by pushing the flush button on the controller. Then remove the cap.
Controller does not zero properly.	Open the John Guest valve.
Can not remove the cap.	Be sure the inlet valve is closed. Drain the System.
Integrity tester is hooked up to drain solenoid and System needs to be drained.	Be sure the inlet valve is closed. Hold down the flush button on the Integrity tester for approximately 20 seconds to drain the System. Drain solenoid will open for the duration that the button is held down.

NOTE: If there is a failure, most of the time it is due to a System leak from hoses, connections or valves. Be sure to; replace the cap, turn on inlet valve half way to minimize air in the System, after air has escaped through air vent turn on outlet valve, and run tap for a few minutes to release pressure prior to repeating the test.

5.5.5 Sanitize System


WARNING

During this procedure, DO NOT open the Bypass Valves, as this will allow potentially contaminated water into the household distribution system. Contaminated water may lead to personal injury and/or death.

Chlorine bleach must be in the house for less than 3 months. The active percentage reduces with time.

This does not disinfect all of the household pipes. If on a lake or well, it is strongly recommended that all of the pipes are sanitized as water will be previously microbially unsafe

NOTE: Water level prior to pouring chlorine bleach into the System should still be at 2" above the bottom of the prefilter cavity from the Integrity test. This is very important so as not to damage the System. If the water level is too low, open the inlet valve slowly for about 30 seconds to raise the water level.



Step 1- With the System Cap off (and internal prefilter still removed), ensure the water level in the internal prefilter cavity is well above the internal prefilter spigot. Pour in 250mL of 12% chlorine bleach OR 500mL of 5% or 6% household chlorine bleach into the top of the System. Let stand 15 minutes.

Advanced
Controller



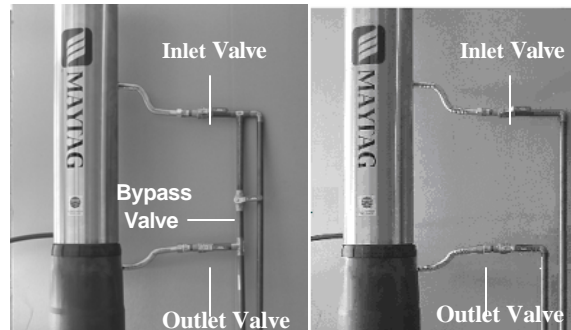
Base Controller



Step 2 – Use the controller to activate the drain solenoid in order to drain the System. See section 5.4.7.3 for base controller and 5.4.8.3 for advanced controller.



Step 3 – Remove the internal prefilter from the bag and install the internal prefilter cartridge (Carbon Prefilter for MWF 4100 AWS and Stainless Steel Prefilter for the MWF 4200 AWS and MWF 4300 AWS) into the internal prefilter cavity, ensuring that the prefilter spigot is sitting evenly in the prefilter cavity. Replace the System Cap.



Step 4 – Refill the System by opening the inlet and outlet valves, and ensuring the bypass valve remains closed (if installed). Note that the System still requires further flushing to remove the bleach. This will be completed in the Final Flushing (section 5.5.6.2).

5.5.6 Trans Membrane Pressure (TMP) Test



Step 1 - Remove inlet and outlet test port caps. Insert a pressure gauge in each. Ensure the two gauges are fitted with Teflon® tape before use.



Step 2 - Turn on a tap near the System with a high water flow rate.

Results of Trans Membrane Pressure Test

Situation	Action
System TMP is less than 10 psi	Regular Maintenance Schedule
System TMP is between 10 psi and 15 psi.	<p>Tell the homeowner that the System is fouled and indicate that a return visit may be required in the near future if it is not replaced.</p> <p>Ensure that the System Prefilter does not cause the pressure drop.</p> <p>Accelerated Maintenance schedule.</p>
System Fouling Rate is/will surpass the 15-psi	Tell the homeowner that this is the case and a visit

limit before the next scheduled Maintenance Visit.	prior to the next yearly visit may be required. Ensure that the System Prefilter does not cause the pressure drop. Accelerated Maintenance schedule.
System TMP is greater than 15 psi	Replace System.

Step 3. Read the two pressures and subtract the smaller value from the larger value. Refer to the table for appropriate action. For well, cistern and surface water supplies with a pump/pressure tank system, take the outlet pressure only when the inlet pressure reads the following:

Pressure Range (psi)	Inlet pressure for TMP determination (psi)
20/40	35
30/50	45
40/60	55
X/Y	Y-5

5.5.6.1 Complete Paperwork

Step 1 – Complete the warranty card ensuring that all information is provided.

CONSUMER PRODUCT OWNERSHIP REGISTRATION

Your prompt completion of this card will facilitate our contacting you in the unlikely event a safety modification is issued for your product under the consumer product safety act.

Registration information for internal use only.

Form fields include: Name (Last, First, Middle), Address (Street, City, State, Zip), Phone (Area, Number), and Date of Birth.

You may also register on-line
(See reverse side for Web address, if available.)

Figure 5.10 Example of MAYTAG warranty card.

Step 2 – Complete the installation checklist and ensure that all fields are complete.

Installation Checklist
Module secured to floor with height clearance available to remove pre-filter. (fig 4.3 pg 4-5 and section 5.4.5 step 1&2 pg 5-13)
Drain line hose is secured with no kinks. (section 5.4.5 steps 16-18 pg 5-18)
Backpulse tank at correct pressure.(table 5.1 pg 5-13)
Module cap and air vent secure.(last cap replacement sec 5.5.5 step 3 pg 5-38 and section 5.4.3 step 4 pg 5-11)
Air vent has black cap open 1 ½ turns and red cap closed.(section 5.4.3 step 4 pg 5-11)
Inlet and outlet valves are open, no leaks with plumbing, by-pass is closed.
All piping connections are snug, no leaks.

	Controller is mounted to wall, connected, batteries installed and programmed. (section 5.4.7 pg 5-20 or 5.4.8 pg 5-25)
	Flush time is set for 3 am local time (section 5.4.7.3 step 5 pg 5-23 or 5.4.8.3 step 5 pg 5-27)
	Appropriate pre-filter is in prefilter cavity (carbon or stainless steel).
	MWF 4300 AWS has external prefilter installed.(section 5.4.6.1 pg 5-20)
	System has been flushed for 15 minutes. (section 5.5.3 pg 5-32)
	System has been tested for integrity. (section 5.5.4 pg 5-33)
	System has been sanitized (soaked with chlorine for 15 minutes). (section 5.5.5 pg 5-37)
	Trans Membrane Pressure test has been done. (section 5.5.6 pg 5-38)
	Paperwork has been completed;
	Warranty card
	This checklist with your signature and Post-Installation Homeowner checklist with your signature and homeowner signature
	Model number on owners manual
	Service tag
	Homeowner aware of need to flush for 1 hour.

Step 3 – Complete Post-Installation Homeowner Checklist to ensure the homeowner understands the MAYTAG Water Filtration System.

Post-Installation Homeowner Checklist		
Basic System Operation		
Normal Noises:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air vent releasing air (hissing), particularly MWF4300AWS Daily automatic cleaning during night. 		
Possible low water pressure during daily automatic cleaning, temporary		
Inlet, Outlet, By-pass (operation if applicable)		
Controller Settings		
Temperature and Wetting Requirements		
Maintenance Requirements:		
Annual (Recommended every 6 mths for surface waters)	Replacement of carbon (and external prefilter if applicable)	
	Clean membrane (chlorine bleach for municipal and ground water and MAYTAG MC1 Cleaning solution for surface waters)	
	Perform integrity test	
	Perform trans membrane pressure test (TMP)	
If applicable	Winterization (Before and After)	
Flushing requirements (1 hr) & expectations over first few days		

Step 4 – Record the model number on page 2 of the Owner’s Manual for future reference.

Step 5 – Complete the service tag ensuring that all fields are complete.

The form is titled "INSTALLATION" at the top. It contains fields for "DATE:", "NAME:", "I.D.#:", and "PHONE:". Below these is a section for "Back Pulse Tank Pressure:". A "MAINTENANCE" section follows, with a note "To be completed only if system passes integrity test." and a table with columns "DATE", "INITIAL", "I.D.#", and "PRIOR - TMP - AFTER CLEANING". The form also includes a "DO NOT REMOVE" section with contact information for Maytag Call Centre (Customer Support) and a PIN number 23146.

DATE	INITIAL	I.D.#	PRIOR - TMP - AFTER CLEANING

Figure 5.11 Example of the MAYTAG service tag.

5.5.6.2 Final Flushing By Homeowner



Step 1 – Have the homeowner flush the System with cold water for 60 minutes by opening a bathtub faucet and allowing the water to run down the drain. The 60 minute flush is required to meet NSF drinking water requirements.

5.5.7 Cleaning the Stainless Steel

The stainless steel surface of your **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System requires no special maintenance. If required, the surface may be cleaned using a mild soap solution. Do not use any other cleaners or abrasive materials on the stainless steel surface as these cleaners may damage the label. Wipe System dry with a soft cloth afterward.

6 Maintenance

6.1 Maintenance Schedule

A **MAYTAG Services Qualified Service Technician** must perform all maintenance on the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. An annual integrity test must be performed which is **required** as part of the 5 year limited prorated membrane warranty.

If the **MAYTAG Services Qualified Service Technician** determines that System has a high degree of debris causing a reduction in System flowrate, the number of visits per year may be increased by MAYTAG to ensure that the System stays within operational limitations set by the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System and to ensure the limited warranty protection remains in effect.

The Table below outlines the maintenance schedule that should be followed for each Model of the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System.

MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System Maintenance Schedule

	Required Service	MAYTAG Part No.	Comments	Every 12 Mo.
Model MWF 4100 AWS	Carbon Prefilter	67500001	Water sources with high levels of particulate, usage and/or chlorine will require more frequent changes.	Replace
	System cleaning	--		Clean
	Integrity testing*	--		Test
	Backpulse Tank air pressure	67500013	Adjust air pressure as required**	Test
	Base Controller batteries: 2 AA	--	Check timer and program settings	Replace
Model MWF 4200 AWS	Stainless Steel Prefilter	67500002	Water sources having significant sediment will require more frequent cleaning.	Clean
	System cleaning	--		Clean
	Integrity testing*	--		Test
	Backpulse Tank air pressure	67500013	Adjust air pressure as required**	Test
	Base Controller batteries: 2 AA	--	Check timer and program settings	Replace

***MAYTAG Services Qualified Service Technician** must conduct an Integrity Test annually in order to validate the limited warranty.

**BP tank pressure setpoint is recorded on page 2 of Owner's Manual

MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System Maintenance Schedule (cont.)

	Required service	Part No.	Comments	Every 6 Mo.	Every 12 Mo.
Model MWF 4300 AWS	Stainless Steel Prefilter	67500002	Water sources with high levels of particulate will require more frequent cleaning.		Clean
	System cleaning	--			Clean
	Integrity testing*	--			Test
	System	67500007			
	Backpulse Tank air pressure	67500013	Adjust air pressure as required**		Test
	External Pre-filter cartridge	67500004	Highly variable service rate, due to variability in raw water quality.	Clean or replace	
	Advanced Controller battery: 1 AA	--	Check timer and program settings	Check	

***MAYTAG Services Qualified Service Technician** must conduct an Integrity Test annually in order to validate the limited warranty.

**BP tank pressure setpoint is recorded on page 2 of Owner's Manual

6.2 Winterization Procedure

All service and maintenance is to be performed by a MAYTAG Services Qualified Service Technician.

Some of the necessary tools required are available for purchase from MAYTAG. If the Stainless Steel Prefilter requires cleaning, you may want to collect enough water in a suitable container from a tap for cleaning the Stainless Steel Prefilter prior to beginning this procedure. All water in the house will be shut off for the duration of this procedure. Be sure to wear clean waterproof gloves during this procedure and to read through the procedure first before beginning.

WARNING

Never use any AUTOMOTIVE type antifreezes when winterizing drinking systems. This may result in serious injury or death.

The use of cheaper 'non-propylene glycol based' plumbing or RV antifreezes may damage the System's internal components **voiding all warranties**. Antifreeze used must be plumbing antifreeze, rated for -50°C (-58°F), consisting primarily of propylene glycol and must not contain any ethanol or alcohols.

Propylene glycol (preservative) will provide protection of the System against freezing down to -40°C (-40°F) as long as the proportion of preservative to water is correct. The amount and concentration of the preservative solution has been selected to take into account water that is not easily drained from the System. This procedure only protects the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System from freezing and does not protect the rest of the household distribution system.

Do not use hot water during commissioning or maintenance of the System. It is possible that if a hot water tap is used, high levels of factory preservative, chlorine or MAYTAG MC1 Cleaning Solution will enter the hot water tank and may cause personal injury, illness and/or death. It is recommended to close the hot water tank inlet valve during commissioning or maintenance of the System and to reopen the hot water tank inlet valve at the end of the procedure.

When filling the System, fill the System slowly and watch for leaks to avoid excessive water dripping onto floor.

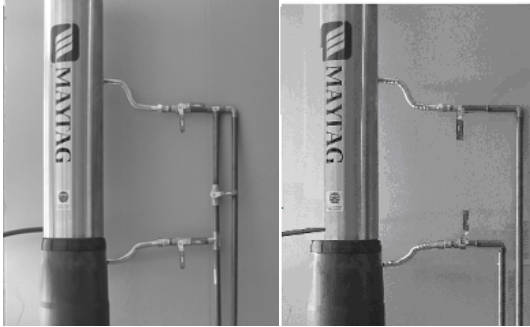
During this procedure, DO NOT open the Bypass Valve, as this will allow potentially contaminated water into the household distribution system. Contaminated water may lead to personal injury and/or death.

Chlorine bleach must be in the house for less than 3 months. The active percentage reduces with time.

This procedure does not disinfect all of the household pipes. It is strongly recommended that all of the pipes are sanitized as water left in pipes may be microbially unsafe.

When treating surface water sources, a maximum prefilter mesh size of 30 micron is required. Failure to provide this level of prefiltration may lead to System damage. A damaged System will not perform effectively, endangering the homeowner or occupant through possible serious personal injury and/or death.

Do NOT allow the preservative (plumbing antifreeze) to drain onto the ground, into a septic bed, storm sewer or any body of water. Check the plumbing antifreeze manufacturers directions and warnings for more information.



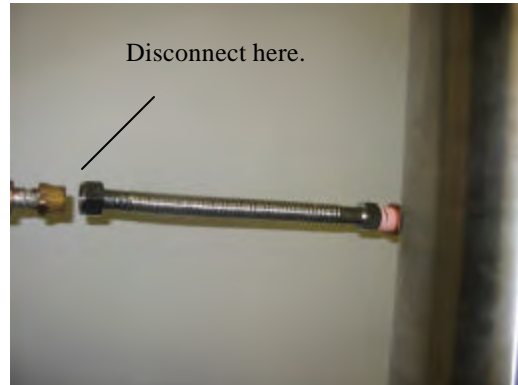
Step 1 - Close the inlet ball valve. If a bypass valve is installed, the bypass valve must remain closed.



Step 2 - Completely drain the System and household piping. To drain the System use the controller and refer to procedure 5.4.7.3 for use of the Base Controller and procedure 5.4.8.3 for use of the Advanced Controller and flush to drain for 5 minutes. To begin draining the household pipes, turn on a nearby cold water tap and leave it on until the tap only drips. Turn off the tap.



Step 3. Remove the drain hose from the drain valve and insert a $\frac{3}{4}$ " MNPT Hex PVC plug (available at most hardware stores) to avoid preservative from leaking. Remove hose clamp on drain hose and remove elbow.



Step 4 - Drain the pipes by disconnecting the outlet pipe on the side of the stainless steel flex hose furthest from the System. Drain into bucket for at least 10 minutes.



Step 5 - Close the outlet ball valve. Plug the disconnected outlet pipe on the System side with a 3/4" MNPT Hex PVC plug at the end of the Stainless Steel flexhose.



Step 6 - If using an External Prefilter, drain the External Prefilter Housing (refer to section 6.3.2.3), remove the External Prefilter Cartridge and discard the External Prefilter Cartridge. Replace the External Prefilter Housing without an External Prefilter Cartridge and close the valve on the bottom of the External Prefilter Housing.



Step 7 - Use pressure gauges to ensure there is no System pressure. Remove System Cap using the Cap Wrench.



Step 8 - Remove Stainless Steel Prefilter (Models MWF4200AWS and MWF4300AWS) or Carbon Prefilter (Model MWF4100AWS). If using a Carbon Prefilter, discard the Carbon Prefilter. If using a Stainless Steel Prefilter, clean and set aside the Stainless Steel Prefilter.



Step 9 - Fill the System with approximately 16 litres (4 US gallons) of -50°C (-58°F) propylene glycol based plumbing antifreeze to 2" above the bottom of the prefilter cavity. Propylene glycol antifreeze is available at most hardware or department type retail stores.



Step 10 - Unplug the outlet pipe on the System side to "open the outlet" by removing the $\frac{3}{4}$ " PVC plug. Remove approximately 4 litres (1 US gallon) from the System into an empty propylene glycol based container. Close the outlet pipe by replugging the outlet pipe with the $\frac{3}{4}$ " PVC plug. Discard the collected fluid in accordance with the manufacturers directions and save the container.



Step 11 - Save all empty antifreeze containers for the spring.



Step 12 - If using a Stainless Steel Prefilter, replace the Stainless Steel Prefilter.



Step 13 - Replace the System Cap using the Cap Wrench.



Step 14 - Check drain plug and outlet plug are closed snug. Make sure there are no leaks. System is ready for the winter.

Note: Preservative will provide protection against freezing down to -40°C as long as the proportion of propylene glycol to water is correct. The amount and concentration of the propylene glycol solution has been selected to take into account water that is not easily drained from the System. This procedure does not protect the rest of the house from freezing, it only provides necessary precautions for the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System.

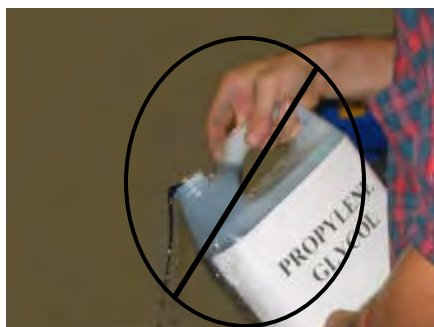
6.2.1 Spring Start-up after Winterization

WARNING

Do NOT allow the preservative (plumbing antifreeze) to drain onto the ground, into a septic bed, storm sewer or any body of water. Check the plumbing antifreeze manufacturers directions and warnings for more information.



Step 1 - Drain propylene glycol solution from the System by removing the outlet plug. Drain into the saved antifreeze containers.



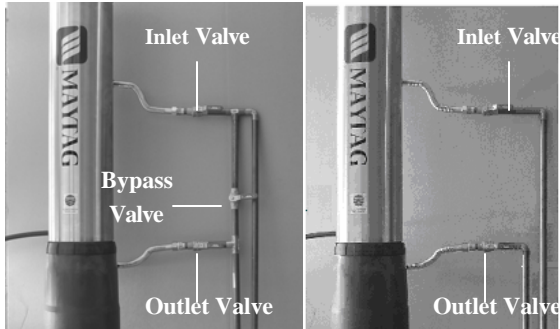
Step 2 - Dispose of the propylene glycol solution in accordance with the manufacturers directions.



Step 3 - Remove drain plug from drain valve.



Step 4 - Reconnect drain and outlet piping. (Refer to piping diagrams in Section 10.2 if necessary.) Ensure connections are snug and hose clamp on drain hose is snug. Ensure there are no kinks in the drain hose.



Step 5 - Open the inlet ball valve and fill the System. Air will escape through the Air Vent on the System Cap.



Step 6 - Open the outlet ball valve. Open the closest cold water high demand tap (ie. bathtub faucet) for 30 minutes.



Step 7 - Open all cold taps one at a time for 1 minute. Flush all toilets once.

Advanced
Controller



Base Controller



Step 8 - Close the inlet ball valve. Partially drain System using the flush function for 1 minute to depressurize the System, refer to procedure 5.4.7.3 for use of the Base Controller and procedure 5.4.8.3 for use of the Advanced Controller.



Step 9 - Use pressure gauges to ensure no pressure is in the System. Remove System Cap using the Cap Wrench.



Step 10 - If using a Stainless Steel Prefilter, remove and set aside the Stainless Steel Prefilter in a clean pail or sink.



Step 11 - Be sure the water level in the System is approximately ½ way up the prefilter cavity. Add more water using the inlet ball valve if necessary. Add 500 mL of unscented household chlorine bleach (approximately 5.25% chlorine), minimum 3 months old, to the System.

Note: If the winterization spring start up is combined with the annual maintenance sanitizing/cleaning procedure, the System must soak for 60 minutes. If the System is on well water, the chlorine must be substituted with MAYTAG MCI Cleaning Solution instead of chlorine bleach. Never mix chlorine bleach with the MAYTAG MCI Cleaning Solution.

Advanced
Controller



Base Controller



Step 12 - Allow System to soak for 15 minutes. Drain System using the controller as in step 8 above.



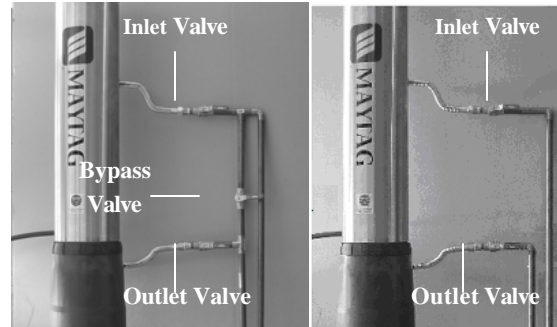
Step 13 - If using a Carbon Prefilter, install a new Carbon Prefilter. If using a Stainless Steel Prefilter, reinsert Stainless Steel Prefilter.



Step 14. Replace the System Cap using the Cap Wrench.



Step 15 – If using an External Prefilter, drain the External Prefilter Housing (refer to section 5.4.7), insert a new External Prefilter Cartridge into the External Prefilter Housing. Close the External Prefilter valve.



Step 16 – Partially open inlet ball valve slowly and watch for leaks. The air vent will make a hissing noise as air escapes, if no noise is heard, open the small black cap on top of the air vent. Once the System is full of water, open the inlet ball valve fully.



Step 17 – Flush to drain for 5 minutes using the controller (refer to step 8 above). Open the outlet ball valve. Open a nearby cold water high demand tap for 30 minutes.

Note: The water may taste slightly different for the first few days but will not be harmful if procedures are followed. It is recommended that first thing in the morning for the first two days after this procedure is complete, leave a cold water tap on full for 30 minutes.

6.3 MAYTAG Replacement Procedures

6.3.1 Replacement Parts

Replacement parts used with the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System

Part Number	Description	MWF 4100 AWS	MWF 4200 AWS	MWF 4300 AWS
67500001	Carbon Prefilter	v		
67500002	Stainless Steel Prefilter		v	v
67500008	8" Neoprene cap O – Ring	v	v	v
67500007	System Replacement (includes cap, O-ring, 3 poly nipples and backpulse tank)	v	v	v
67500010	Cap Wrench	v	v	v
N/A	Owner's Manual	v	v	v

67500003	External Prefilter Kit			v
67500004	External Prefilter Replacement Cartridge			v
67500025	External Prefilter Wrench			v
67500026	External Prefilter O-Ring			v
67500005	Base Controller	v	v	
67500006	Advanced Controller			v
67500011	Cap	v	v	v
67500012	Lockring	v	v	v
67500013	Backpulse Tank	v	v	v
67500014	Base	v	v	v
67500015	Inlet or Outlet Pipe Assembly	v	v	v (Inlet for MWF4300AWS may also require solenoid N.O.)
67500016	Drain Pipe Assembly	v	v	v
67500017	Installation Sub Assembly Kit (inlet, outlet, drain, air vent)	v	v	v (Inlet for MWF4300AWS may also require solenoid N.O.)
67500018	Solenoid Valve NC	v	v	v
67500019	Solenoid Valve NO			v
67500027	Check valve			v
67500020	Hex Elbow, ¾" Mx5/8" Hose Barb	v	v	v
67500021	Air Vent Valve, automatic float, duo vent	v	v	v
67500022	Integrity Tester	v	v	v
67500009	O-Ring Lube – NSF Certified	v	v	v
67500023	Pressure Test Gauge Assembly	v	v	v
67500024	MAYTAG MC1 Cleaning Solution	v	v	v

6.3.2 Replacement Procedures

There are two situations that require the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System to be replaced:

Situation #1 - System Fouling - Under conditions of normal use, the System becomes fouled or plugged with dirt and debris that built up and could not be flushed from the System. System fouling causes the household water flow and pressure to drop. The homeowner will notice this and request its replacement.



When the System is fouled, bacteria, viruses and parasites will be rejected just as effectively as when the System is clean.

Situation #2 - Failed Integrity Test – The System may become damaged from misuse, foreign debris, or other unusual operating circumstances. If this does occur, the Integrity Tester will diagnose this as a problem and the System will require replacing.



A damaged System will increase the likelihood that harmful microorganisms will enter the household distribution system and potentially harm the occupants.

The required replacement component for this procedure, assuming that no other work is required, are as follows.

Box #	Contents	MAYTAG Part #
1	MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System	67500007

6.3.2.1 Removing Existing System and Installing Replacement System

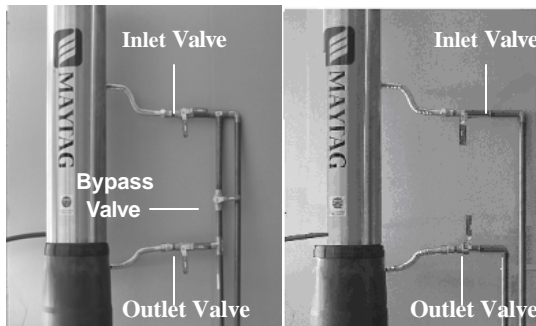
WARNING

When loosening the unions, excess water in pipes may leak on the floor or come into contact with the individual servicing the System. Water may be contaminated causing personal injury or household damage.

Do not open Bypass Valves because contaminated water may enter household distribution system. Contaminated water might cause personal injury and in some cases death.

When lying System down on floor, capture excess water using a bucket or rags. Excess water in the System may leak on the floor or come into contact with an individual. Water may be contaminated causing personal injury or household damage.

System may be damp and slippery from the preserving process. Be careful not to drop the System when removing from box. Wiping System with a clean, dry cloth will reduce the likelihood of dropping the System.



Step 1 - Close inlet, outlet and by-pass valves.



Step 2 - Disconnect the drain, inlet and outlet pipe assembly unions from the System. Channel locks may be required to perform initial loosening.



Step 3 - Remove System, insert ¾" plugs from new System into old System prior to returning to MAYTAG.



Step 4 – Label the box appropriately as in the table below. Call the MAYTAG Technical Assistance for shipping and handling details at 1-800-756-2926.

Label on System Box	Use only if:
FOULED – MAYTAG TECHNICIAN NUMBER	If the System is fouled
INTEGRITY – MAYTAG TECHNICIAN NUMBER	If the System has failed the Integrity Test.
DAMAGED – MAYTAG TECHNICIAN NUMBER	If the System has been damaged during transportation, warehousing or installation steps.

Step 5 – Install replacement System as per the instructions in section 5.4. Be sure to;

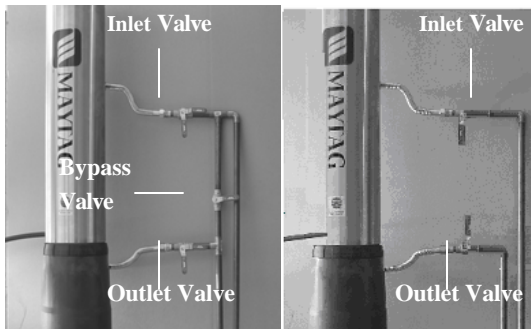
- Disinfect pressure gauges.
- Reuse existing Air Vent, piping assembly parts, Carbon Prefilter or Stainless Steel Prefilter, External Prefilter (if applicable) and Base or Advanced Controller.

6.3.2.2 Installing Replacement O-Ring



Step 1 - Apply NSF approved o-ring grease to the entire surface of the o-ring (apply grease sparingly) and insert the o-ring in the o-ring groove of the System housing.

6.3.2.3 Installing External Prefilter Replacement



Step 1 - Close the inlet and outlet ball valve. Turn off the household water. If a bypass valve is installed, the bypass valve must remain closed.

Advanced
Controller



Base Controller



Step 2 - Release the pressure in the System by using the controller to drain for 1 minute. Refer to procedure 5.4.7.3 for use of the Base Controller and procedure 5.4.8.3 for use of the Advanced Controller.



Step 3 - Drain the prefilter by removing the valve plug.



Step 4 - Secure a 1/4" hose to the quick connect fitting and direct the hose into a bucket.



Step 5 - Open the drain valve to drain the prefilter completely into the bucket.



Step 6 - For more rapid draining, press on the red button located on the top of the external prefilter housing.



Drain Valve

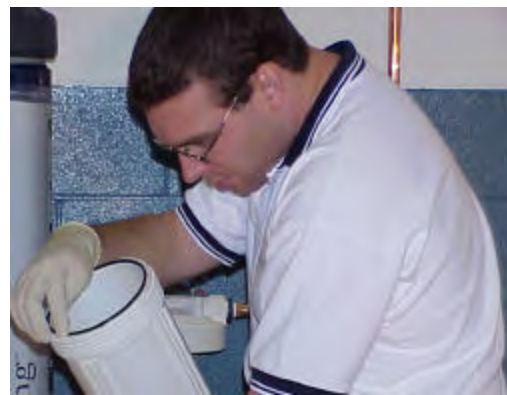
Step 7 – After the prefilter housing is completely drained, close the External Prefilter drain valve, remove the hose, and replace the housing plug.



Step 8 – Separate the prefilter housing from the prefilter head using the optional prefilter wrench.



Step 9 – Pull the external prefilter cartridge straight up and out of the external prefilter housing and drip dry to remove any excess water. Dispose of any excess water and place the used external prefilter cartridge in a garbage bag for disposal.



Step 10 – Inspect the o-ring and external prefilter housing for damage or wear.



Step 11 – Wipe any debris from the o-ring surface and inner and outer prefilter housing using a clean soft cloth.



Step 12 – Insert the new External prefilter into the external prefilter housing. Ensure that the spigot of the housing lines up with the Prefilter. Be careful not to damage the External Prefilter.



Step 13 – Reconnect the prefilter housing to the prefilter head by turning counter-clockwise. Use an External Prefilter Wrench to tighten. Open the inlet and outlet ball valves and turn on the household water.

6.3.2.4 Installing Internal Prefilter Replacement (Carbon or Stainless Steel)

Simply drain the System, use the pressure gauges to ensure there is no pressure in the System, remove the cap, remove the existing prefilter and replace with new prefilter. Replace cap and repressurize System.

6.4 Maintenance Cleaning and Sanitizing Procedures

WARNING

To reduce the risk of severe injury, illness, death and/or property damage, read and follow all instructions and use only **MAYTAG** authorized parts and labour to repair and service the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System.

During this procedure, **DO NOT** open the Bypass Valves, as this will allow potentially contaminated water into the household distribution system. Contaminated water may lead to person injury and in

serious cases even death.

Chlorine bleach must be less than 3 months old. The active percentage reduces with time.

To avoid sending sanitizing solution into household hot water distribution system, do not turn on hot water until sanitizing procedure is complete. Sanitizing solution in the water supply may irritate the skin or cause illness if ingested.

MAYTAG has developed a strategy to ensure sanitary installation and maintenance procedures and to extend the life of the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System through periodic maintenance cleaning activities. Two different cleaning solutions have been selected and thoroughly tested to provide these important System features. One is the **MAYTAG MC1** Cleaning Solution and the other is any standard, unscented household chlorine bleach.

MAYTAG Solution	Applications	MAYTAG Part #
MAYTAG MC1 Cleaning Solution	Municipal and Well water maintenance cleaning	67500024

6.4.1 Integrity Test

An annual integrity test is required in order to validate the System limited warranty.

See section 5.5.4 for the Integrity Test Procedure.

After the integrity test is complete:



Step 1 – Check the backpulse tank pressure using a digital gauge. See section 5.4.4 for Backpulse tank pressure guide.



Step 2 – If backpulse tank pressure is not at the required pressure, use a hand pump or compressor to pressurize the tank to the required pressure. See Section 5.4.4.



Step 3 – Unplug the Integrity Tester from the power source.

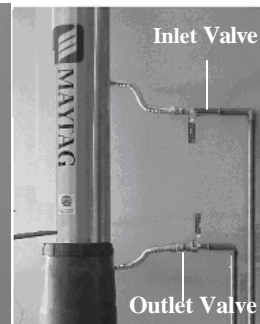
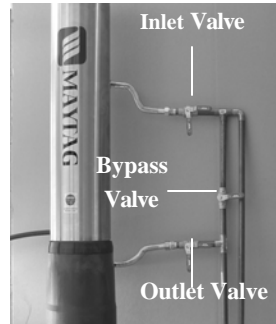


Step 4 – Remove the test needle from the System.



Test Port
Cap

Step 5 – Replace the test port cap.



Step 6 – De-pressurize the System by ensuring the inlet and outlet valves are closed.

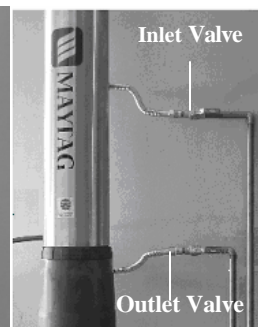
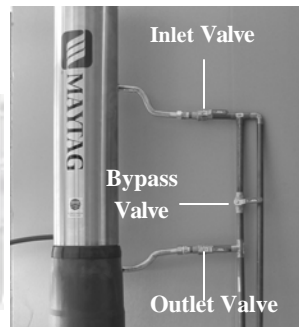
Advanced
Controller



Base Controller



Step 7 – Using the controller, drain the System to let the air pressure out. See section 5.4.7.3 for Base Controller and section 5.4.8.3 for the Advanced Controller.

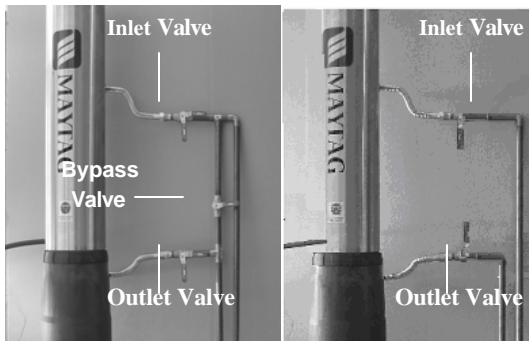


Step 8 – Fill the System again with water by opening the inlet and outlet valves.

6.4.2 Sanitizing Procedure (for MWF4100AWS and MWF4300AWS)



NOTE: If System drain hose has been installed above drain outlet, the manual drain valve, located on the System's clean water pipe assembly, may be required to provide adequate System draining prior to removing the System Cap.



Step 1 – Isolate the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System by closing the inlet and outlet valves. The entire house without water during this time.

Advanced
Controller



Base Controller



Step 2 – Drain the System using the controller. See section 5.4.7.3 for the base controller and section 5.4.8.3 for the advanced controller



Step 3 – Wearing protective gloves, remove the System Cap, using the Cap Wrench. Turn the wrench in a counter-clockwise direction to loosen it. (Use pressure gauges to ensure no System pressure first.)



Step 4 – Wipe out the inside of the cap with a clean, soft cloth and place on a clean surface.



Step 5 - Inspect the o-ring on the System for damage or wear and wipe debris from the o-ring using a clean, soft cloth.



Step 6 – If a replacement o-ring is necessary see section 6.3.2.2 for o-ring replacement. If a replacement o-ring is not necessary, re-grease the o-ring if required.



Step 7 – Pull the internal prefilter straight up and out of the System and drip dry to remove excess water. If not reusing, place into garbage bag and dispose. If reusing or cleaning, place on a clean surface.



View looking
into top of the
System.

Spigot

Step 8 – Inspect the prefilter spigot, located inside the internal prefilter housing, and remove any debris if necessary.



Step 9 – Partially fill the System (with the System Cap off) by opening the inlet valve partially to allow water to fill the System. Continue to fill until the prefilter housing is between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ full. This will remove any remaining air pressure in the System.



Step 10 – Pour 250mL of 12% unscented chlorine bleach or 500mL of 5% or 6% unscented chlorine bleach into the prefilter housing as illustrated. Be careful not to allow its contents to come in contact with any skin or clothing.



NOTE: Filling too quickly, may lead to trapped air that may cause bubbling and splashing. If this does occur, close the Inlet valve slightly to slow the flowrate into the System. After filling to the appropriate level, close the Inlet valve.



NOTE: Chlorine bleach must be a new bottle (within 3 months). The effective concentration is reduced in an open bottle over time.



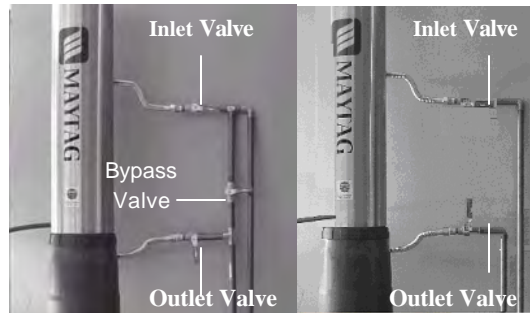
Step 11 – Ensure the System Cap is tightened properly.



Step 12 – Open in the inlet valve half way to allow water to enter and pressurize the System.



Step 13 – As the System begins to fill with water, air will be heard escaping from the air vent. When the System is full, no more air will be heard escaping. Inspect for leaks.



Step 14 – When no further air exits the System, open the inlet valve completely. Note – If a leak is observed, the cap was not properly installed or the o-ring is damaged or dirty. Return to step 1 if any leaks are detected.



Step 15 – Once no leaks are present after filling and pressurizing, allow the System to soak for 60 minutes. This will allow the sanitizing solution time to distribute itself throughout the entire System.

Advanced
Controller



Base Controller



Step 16 – Flush the System using the controller. See section 5.4.7.3 for the Base Controller and section 5.4.8.3 for the Advanced Controller.

WARNING

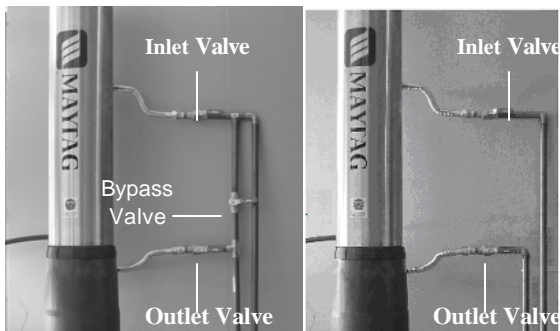
After the System has soaked, it must be flushed as the sanitizing solution in the water supply may irritate the skin or cause illness if ingested.



Step 17 – If you are installing a new Carbon Prefilter, see section 6.3.2.4.



Step 18 – Pressurize the System slowly to allow air to escape through the System air vent.



Step 19 – Open the outlet valve.



Step 20 – Dispose of protective gloves and wash hands thoroughly in warm water and soap to remove any possible contamination from hands.

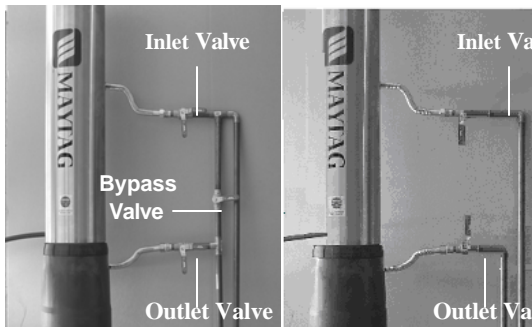


Step 21 – To eliminate the residual sanitizing solution from the household piping, turn all household cold water taps on full for 5 minutes. Ask homeowner to leave taps on for 30 minutes.



Step 22 – Clean the stainless steel on the unit. See section 5.5.7 for cleaning procedures.

6.4.3 Cleaning Solution Procedures (for MWF4200AWS)



Step 1 - Close the Inlet and Outlet valves. The house will be without water during this time.

Advanced Controller



Base Controller



Step 2 - Drain System by pressing flush on the entire controller. Refer to section 5.4.7.3 for base controller and section 5.4.8.3 for advanced controller.

WARNING

During this procedure, DO NOT open the Bypass Valves, as this will allow potentially contaminated water into the household distribution system. Contaminated water may lead to person injury and in serious cases even death.



NOTE: If System drain hose has been installed above drain outlet, the manual drain valve, located on the System's clean water pipe assembly, may be required to provide adequate System draining prior to removing the System Cap.



Step 3 - Remove cap. (Use pressure gauge first to ensure no System pressure first.)



Step 4 - Inspect o-ring for damage or wear and wipe clean. Re-grease with NSF approved o-ring grease if required.



Step 5 - Remove prefilter (carbon or stainless steel). Discard carbon prefilter and clean stainless steel prefilter.



Step 6 - Partially fill System with Cap off by opening inlet valve. Fill slowly until the prefilter housing is between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ full.



NOTE Filling too quickly may lead to trapped air that may cause bubbling and splashing. If this does occur, close the Inlet Valve slightly to slow the flowrate into the System. After filling to the appropriate level, close the Inlet Valve.



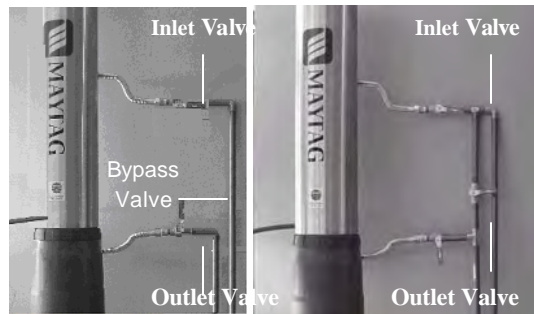
Step 7 - Pour the MAYTAG MC1 Cleaning Solution into a container with 250 mL (1 cup) of water and mix thoroughly. Pour the solution into the prefilter housing. Be careful to prevent contact with skin or clothing. Wash the container used for mixing the solution well before reuse.



Step 8 - Insert Carbon or Stainless Steel Prefilter slowly to avoid overflow.



Step 9 - Replace cap.



Step 10 - Open Inlet valve ½ way and fill System. Watch for leaks.



Step 11 - Soak System for 60 minutes.

Advanced
Controller



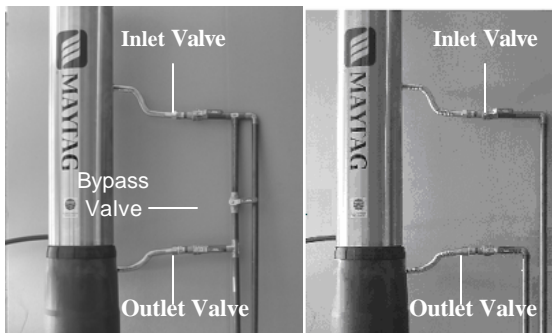
Base Controller



Step 12 - Perform two 5 minutes manual flush sequences. For base controller refer to section 5.4.7.3 and for advanced controller refer to section 5.4.8.3.

! WARNING

Cleaning solution may irritate the skin or cause illness if ingested. Flushing step is important.



Step 13 - Open outlet valve.



Step 14 - Dispose of gloves and wash hands.



Step 15 - Turn all cold water taps on for 5 minutes. Ask homeowner to leave a tap on for 30 minutes.



Step 16 – Clean the stainless steel on the System. See section 5.5.7 for cleaning procedures.

6.5 Maintenance Service Tag

A **MAYTAG** Service Tag must be completed during every Maintenance visit. This will ensure that the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System is operating properly and effectively to remove bacteria, viruses and parasites in addition to any other contaminants for which the System was initially specified and setup. The Checklist will also provide necessary information related to the warranty. See section 5.5.6.1 for an example of a Service Tag.

7 Frequently Asked Questions

7.1 What does the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System do?

The System has been specifically designed to physically block and remove bacteria, viruses and parasites including cryptosporidium and giardia (beaver fever) and eliminates cloudiness from your drinking water.

The carbon prefilter removes chlorine to improve taste and odours on municipal water.

The System effectively filters all municipal, well and lake water.

7.2 Where is the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System installed?

The System is installed at the point where water enters the house to provide filtered water from every tap. Water is available on demand with no wasted water during filtration.

7.3 Does the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System require electricity?

Filtration is accomplished with existing water pressure and no electricity is required to filter your water. Unless required for pump operation, the System will continue to filter water during a power failure. Electrical power is required to operate the solenoid valves that initiate flushing of the System. If electrical power is not available, the System will not conduct automatic flushing. Controller settings are saved by battery backup power.

7.4 Does the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System affect the water pressure?

There is minimal effect on your existing water pressure. Under most circumstances, no change in water pressure will be noticed after the installation of a new System. There is no need for an additional water pump if the existing water pressure meets the minimum System requirements.

Under normal operation in cloudy water the System may foul more quickly than in cleaner water, may require more frequent cleanings and may require alternate controller settings.

7.5 What can be done to increase my water pressure?

Table 7.1 outlines four reasons why water pressure may be lower than normal.

Table 7.1 – Possible causes of low water pressure

Problem	Solution
The External Prefilter Cartridge (if installed) is fouled.	Change the prefilter cartridge.
The Internal Prefilter (Carbon or Stainless Steel) is fouled.	Clean or change the prefilter.
The city / pump pressure is low or the line is scaled.	Call the city or check the pump.
The MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System is fouled.	Initiate Manual Flush Function. If this does not resolve the low-pressure situation, arrange for possible System replacement.

7.6 How often does the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System need to be replaced?

The System is designed to last the life of the membrane, with regular maintenance.


7.7 How long does the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System last?

The System will generally last over 10 years if used on municipal water and will last from 5 to 10 years on surface/lake waters depending on the level of contamination in the incoming water.

7.8 What do I need to do if I go away for an extended period of time?

If you wish to shut off the water supply to your house while you are away, you may simply close the outlet ball valve on the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System will continue to flush daily but water will be unavailable in the house. If you plan to turn off the inlet ball valve (not recommended), you **must** unplug the controller. When you return open the outlet ball valve (and ensure inlet ball valve is open and controller is plugged in) and household pressure will be restored. It is recommended that you also turn each tap on for 10 minutes to flush out stagnant water before use.

7.9 How do I bypass the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System?

 WARNING
Bypassing the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System is not recommended unless there is an Emergency and your MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System is not working properly. Contaminated water may enter your home, which can cause serious health problems, even death. See section 2.6 for Bypass Instructions and warning.

7.10 What happens if the power goes out?

Nothing. The timer has a built in battery backup designed for power failure. The **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System does not require power to filter water and the System will filter water provided adequate water pressure is available at the source. If the power goes out during a scheduled cleaning, the System will return to filtering water and wait for the next scheduled time for cleaning.

7.11 How long does the automatic cleaning cycle take?

The System backflushes itself daily to clean the System filter. It automatically flushes impurities down the drain at the homeowner's pre-selected time. The cleaning cycle takes approximately 5-10 minutes and uses a minimal amount of water.

7.12 How much water is used for flushing?

Refer to section 4.8 for the Product Specifications.

7.13 How do I set a new time for the daily backwash and cleaning?

Refer to the Controller on the wall to reprogram using the instruction sheet or refer to section 5.4.7.3 for the Base Controller or 5.4.8.3 for the Advanced Controller.

7.14 Is there a replaceable prefilter needed?

If used, the carbon prefilter needs to be replaced every 12 months.

7.15 What are the maintenance requirements?

An annual maintenance inspection, integrity test and Carbon Prefilter change is performed annually by a **MAYTAG Services Qualified Service Technician**. If an External Prefilter is used, this will also need to be checked approximately every 6 months

7.16 How long does the Carbon Prefilter last?

The Activated Carbon Prefilters are designed to filter over 100,000 US gallons. The average homeowner will find it necessary to change the activated carbon filter every 9-12 months. The quality of water, amount of chlorine, other contaminants in the water (chlorine), and the amount of water used determines the actual life of an Activated Carbon Prefilter. Activated Carbon Prefilters have been designed for maximum life to eliminate the inconvenience of changing them.

7.17 Can I water my lawn with the MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System's filtered water?

You can use filtered water outside if you wish. You may choose to have a bypass installed if you use large amounts of water through your outside tap that does not need to be filtered. Call **MAYTAG** Technical Assistance for more details.

7.18 Can it be shut down in winter?

If the cottage or home is not winterized, there is a draining and shutdown procedure where the System is filled with propylene glycol for the winter. Refer to section 6.2. In the spring, the propylene glycol would be drained from the System and then sanitized for use during cottage or home opening.

7.19 What happens if there is a boil water alert in my area?

If you receive notice that there is a boil water alert in your area, there are extra precautions that you must take with your water supply. A boil water alert is a serious announcement made in the interest of protecting your health from water that may be contaminated.

We would recommend you take extra precautions. Follow these steps during a boil water alert:

- Use household chlorine bleach to disinfect the aerators on each faucet in your home each day.
- Wash your hands frequently.
- Test your water for bacteria at the beginning of a boil water alert, and once a month thereafter to ensure your water supply has not become contaminated. Call your local government officials for local directions on water quality, testing, frequency of testing, and guidelines.
- If the bacteria test indicates that bacteria exists in your home, call **MAYTAG** Customer Care for assistance. If your water tests come back with results that show no bacteria in your water, continue to use your water supply. Continue checking the water for bacteria at least once a month.

7.20 If my System came with a Stainless Steel Prefilter, can I buy a Carbon Prefilter?

Depending on the System application, an optional Carbon Prefilter may be purchased to replace the Stainless Steel Prefilter. Call MAYTAG Technical Assistance for support.

7.21 My water is from the lake and it has a funny smell, can something be done?

Smells like fish or algae that come from lake water are not harmful. Using a Carbon Prefilter instead of the Stainless Steel Prefilter may minimize these smells. However, if a Carbon Prefilter is used it will need to be replaced more frequently than once year.

7.22 My lake water is quite dirty and the External Prefilter Cartridge requires replacement quite often. Can I increase the time between replacements of the External Prefilter Cartridge?

Yes. In some cases, two External Prefilters have been installed. With two External Prefilters, the time to replace the External Prefilter Cartridge is extended by more than twice the original time.

8 Troubleshooting

The following section will help diagnose some of the problems that might occur with the **MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System**.

“Area”	Problem/Situation	Correction/Action
General	A part is missing.	Most standard hardware parts are available at the local hardware store or call MAYTAG for a MAYTAG Whole Home Water Filtration System replacement part.
	System leaks water.	Cap is not properly tightened. O-ring is not clean or intact. O-ring is not in place. Connections are not tight. Connections were too tight and part broke. Water is not adequately drained from System prior to removing cap. Teflon tape not used on thread.
Checking Backpulse Tank Pressure	Pressure is too high.	Release some of the pressure until the desired pressure is reached.
	The pressure is too low.	Add more pressure using a compressor or hand pump.
	There is no pressure in the backpulse tank prior to adding pressure.	All tanks are shipped with approximately 35 psi. Repressurize tank and monitor for leak. Replace if leaking.
Connecting Piping Assemblies	Threads are cross-threaded.	Replace the parts if possible. Add more Teflon tape and slowly thread the two parts together to attempt to fix the problem. Be extremely careful with future assemblies.
	A leak results.	Tighten connection. Loosen connection that is too tight. No Teflon tape, reinstall part using Teflon tape.
Air Vent	Water spouts from top.	Air relief port is not capped. Air vent is faulty.
	No water is flowing through System.	Black air relief port cap must be loosened to 1 ½ turns (open).
Removal of Cap	Can not remove cap.	System may be pressurized. Turn off inlet valve and drain System using controller.
External Prefilter	Does not drain fast enough.	Press and hold the red button on the top of the housing to allow air to enter the housing and drain more quickly.
	Water is leaking from the bottom.	Close the valve.

“Area”	Problem/Situation	Correction/Action
Base Controller	Drain does not function.	Push “Next” once. The MANUAL indicator will flash. Press and hold the “manual flush” button for 10 seconds. The “Manual” indicator will appear on the screen. This will open the drain valve for 5 minutes. To toggle the valve closed at any time press the “manual flush” button once. If the valve still does not open, it is possible the valve will need to be replaced.
Advanced Controller	Drain does not function.	Ensure Controller is set to be “on” (see sections 5.4.8.3). Press and hold the “flush” button for 10 seconds until the FLUSH LED illuminates then let go. This will open the drain valve for 5 minutes. To toggle the valve closed at any time press the “manual flush” button once. If the valve still does not open, it is possible the valve will need to be replaced.
Integrity Tester	Refer to section 5.5.4	

9 Shipping and Storage

The following sections outline the shipping dimensions, weights and storage precautions that must be taken to ensure that damage does not occur to the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System or Components.

9.1 Dimensions and Weights (Shipping Details) – Metric and Imperial Units

Dimensions and Weights - Shipping Details

Parameter	System	Stand	Backpulse Tank	Sub Assembly Kit	Advanced Controller Kit	Carbon Prefilter	Stainless Steel Prefilter	External Prefilter Housing	External Prefilter (bagged)
Weight (kg)	27.2	1.5	6.8	3.0	3.0	3.4	0.98	4.6	0.8
Height (mm)	360	142	570	170	170	377	377	25	508
Width (mm)	315	360	300	240	240	195	195	7.5	114
Depth (mm)	1100	360	300	185	185	195	195	7.5	N/A
Parameter	System	Stand	Backpulse Tank	Sub Assembly Kit	Advanced Controller Kit	Carbon Prefilter	Stainless Steel Prefilter	External Prefilter Housing	External Prefilter (bagged)
Weight (lb)	60	3.3	15	6.6	6.6	7.5	2.1	10.1	1.8
Height (in)	14.2	5.6	22.4	6.7	6.7	14.8	14.8	1	20
Width (in)	12.4	14.2	11.8	9.4	9.4	7.7	7.7	0.3	4.5
Depth (in)	43.3	14.2	11.8	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.7	0.3	N/A

9.2 MAYTAG System

Parameter	Notes
New System Packaging – from MAYTAG to Customer's house	Corrugated MAYTAG Box (stapled), foam shipping supports, System fitted with ¾" stoppers.
Used System Packaging – from Customer's house to MAYTAG	Corrugated MAYTAG Box (properly labelled and taped with packaging tape), Corrugated shipping supports, System fitted with ¾" stoppers
Stacking Limits	No more than 6 units high
Environmental Constraints	Cannot be exposed to temperatures below 0°C (32°F) – freezing and damage will occur without winterization.
Storage Shelf Life/New	Do not store for more than 3 months.
Storage Shelf Life/Used	Call MAYTAG for instructions.

9.3 MAYTAG Backpulse Tank

Parameter	Notes
New Backpulse Tank Packaging – from MAYTAG to Customer's house	Corrugated MAYTAG box (stapled), Assembled to System, protected by foam shipping supports.
Return Backpulse Tank Packaging – from Customer's house to MAYTAG	N/A
Stacking Limits	No more than 3 units
Environmental Constraints	N/A
Storage Shelf Life	N/A

9.4 MAYTAG System Base

Parameter	Notes
New Stand Packaging – from MAYTAG to Customer's house	Corrugated MAYTAG Box (stapled), protected by foam inserts, hardware contained in bubble parts bag.
Return Stand Packaging – from Customer's house to MAYTAG	N/A
Stacking Limits	No more than 10 units high
Environmental Constraints	N/A
Storage Shelf Life	N/A

9.5 MAYTAG Pipe Assembly Kit

Parameter	Notes
Kit Packaging – from MAYTAG to Customer's house	Corrugated MAYTAG Box (Stapled), inserted in bubble parts bag, protected by foam shipping supports.
Used System Packaging – from Customer's house to MAYTAG	N/A
Stacking Limits	N/A
Environmental Constraints	N/A
Storage Shelf Life	N/A

9.6 Carbon Prefilter

Parameter	Notes
New Filter Packaging – from MAYTAG to Customer's house	Cardboard MAYTAG Box (stapled), Filter contained in Plastic Bag, Protective Latex gloves packed in separate bag within filter bag inserted in System.
Used Filter Packaging – from Customer's house to MAYTAG	N/A
Stacking Limits	No more than 4 cases (6 per case) high.
Environmental Constraints	N/A
Storage Shelf Life	Do not store for more than 12 months.

9.7 Stainless Steel Prefilter

Parameter	Notes
New Filter Packaging – from MAYTAG to Customer's house	Cardboard MAYTAG Box (stapled), Filter contained in Plastic Bag, Protective Latex gloves packed in separate bag within filter bag inserted in System.
Used Filter Packaging – from Customer's house to MAYTAG	N/A
Stacking Limits	No more than 4 cases (6 per case) high.
Environmental Constraints	N/A
Storage Shelf Life	N/A

9.8 External Prefilter Installation Kit

Parameter	Notes
New Kit Packaging – from MAYTAG to Customer's house	Corrugated MAYTAG Box (stapled), protected by foam inserts
Return Kit Packaging – from Customer's house to MAYTAG	N/A
Stacking Limits	No more than 2 units high.
Environmental Constraints	N/A
Storage Shelf Life	N/A

9.9 External Prefilter

Parameter	Notes
New Filter Packaging – from MAYTAG to Customer's house	Corrugated MAYTAG Box (stapled), protected by foam inserts. Filter contained in Plastic Bag with replacement instructions, Protective Latex gloves packed in separate bag within filter bag.
Used Filter Packaging – from Customer's house to MAYTAG	N/A
Stacking Limits	No more than 2 cases (8 per case) high.
Environmental Constraints	N/A
Storage Shelf Life	N/A

10 Service Kit Information and System Drawings

10.1 Parts Assembly Drawing

The figure below shows the parts explosion for the **MAYTAG** Whole Home Water Filtration System. Parts numbers are included for reference. Table below details information about each component's Name, Assembly Kit Number, and whether it is a critical spare or not.

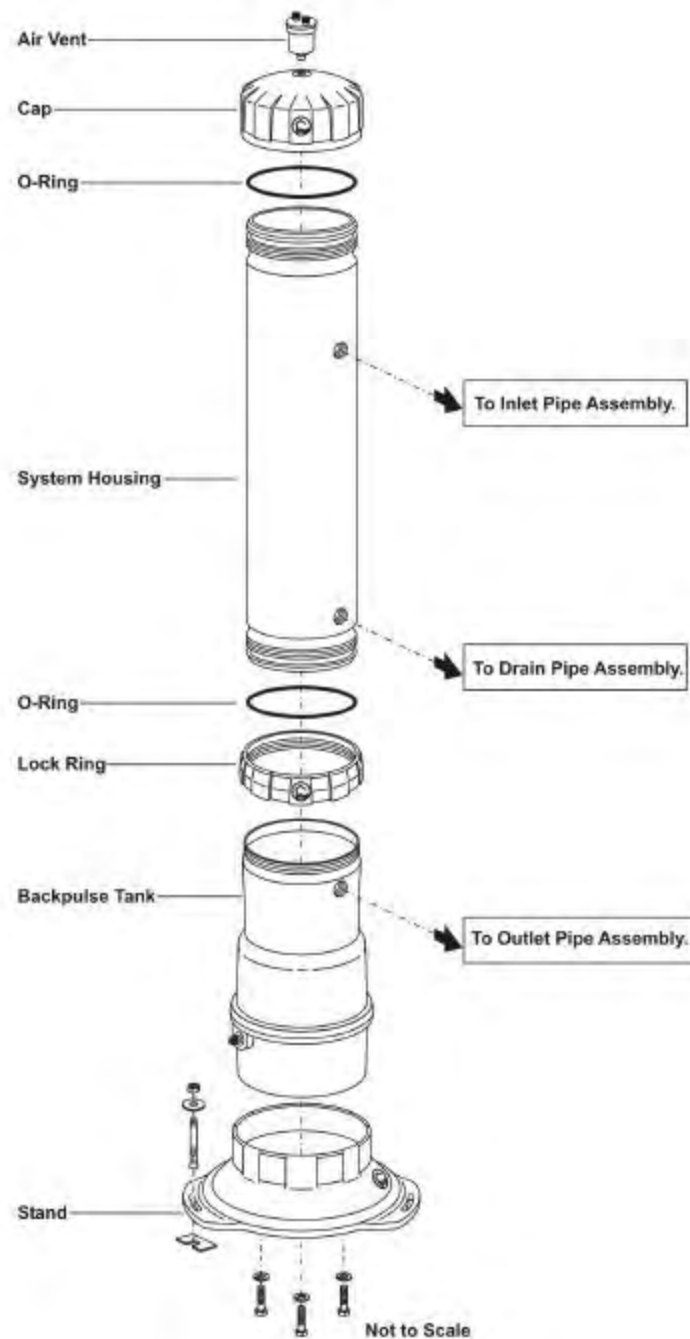


Figure 10.1 Systems Parts Schematic

Table 10.1 - System Part Descriptions

Name	Kit Assembly	Critical Spare?
Air Vent		Yes
Cap		No
SO-ring		Yes
System		Yes
Lockring		No
Backpulse Tank		No
Air Valve Cover		No
Air Valve O-ring		No
Base		Yes
5/16" thread X 3/8" body anchor (stud and sleeve) with washer and Nut		No
3/8" Lockwasher (7/16" ID, Steel, Zinc Plate)		No
3/8" Hexhead bolt (UNC X 1.5", steel, zinc plate)		No

10.2 System Pipe Assembly Drawings

The figure below shows the parts explosion for the **MAYTAG** Inlet, Drain and Outlet Assemblies (respectively from top to bottom). Parts numbers are included for reference. Table 10.2 details information about each component's Name, Assembly Kit Number and, whether it is a critical spare or not.

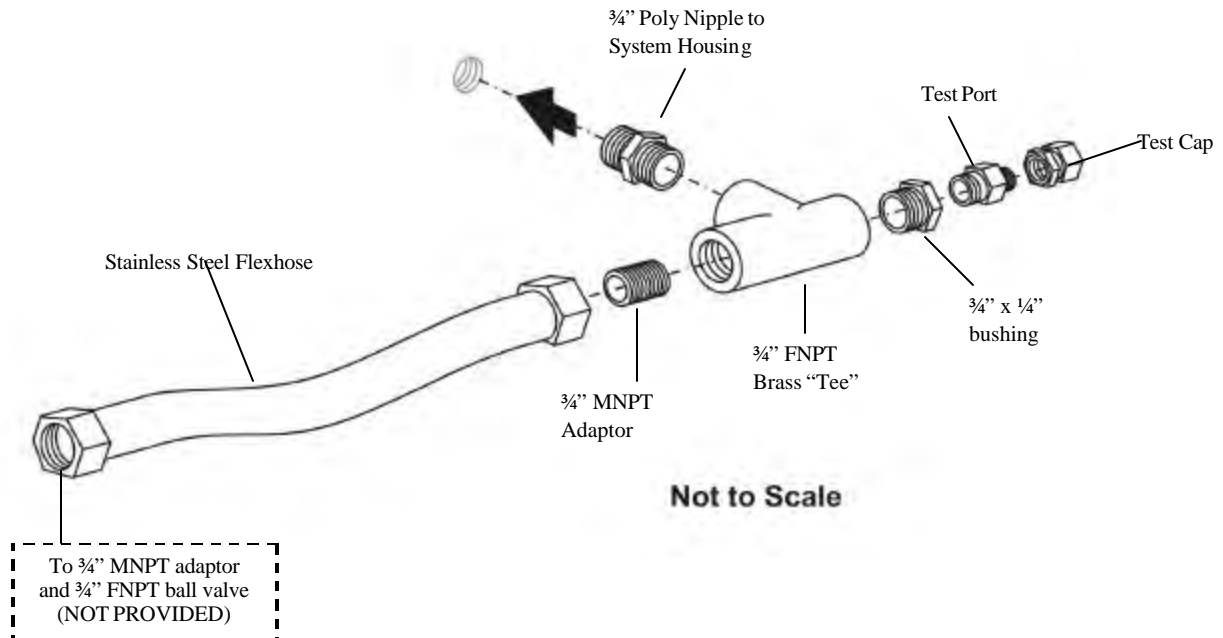


Figure 10.2. Inlet and Outlet Piping Assemblies with Base Controller, MWF 4100 AWS and MWF 4200 AWS.

Note: Inlet pipe assembly with Advanced Controller, MWF 4300 AWS also has N.O. solenoid, see MWF 4300 AWS Figure 5.5 in section 5.4.5

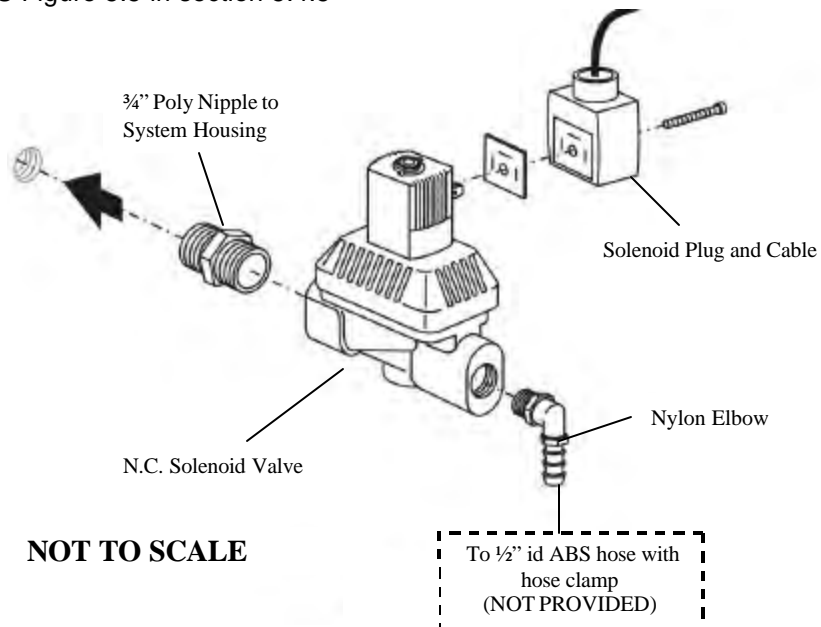


Figure 10.3. Drain Pipe Assembly for Base Controller (MWF 4100 AWS, and MWF 4200 AWS) and Advanced Controller (MWF 4300 AWS).

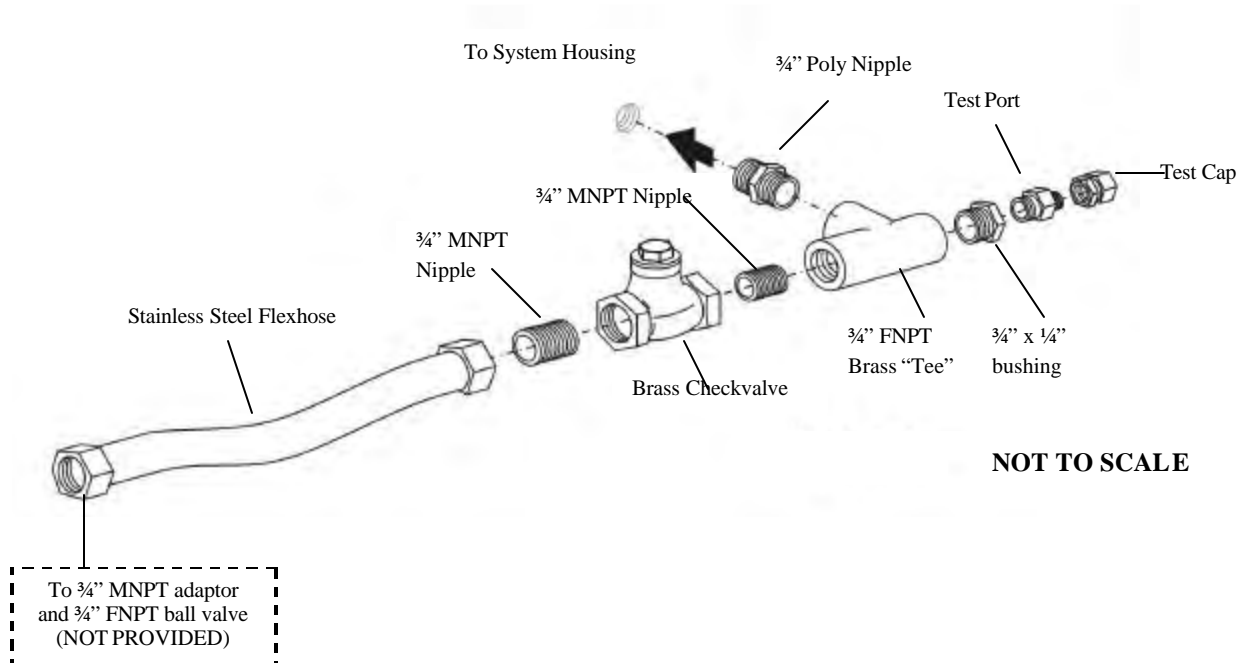


Figure 10.4 Outlet Pipe Assembly for Advanced Controller (MWF 4300 AWS)

Table 10.2 - System Pipe Assembly Parts

Name	Kit Assembly	Critical Spare?
3/4" normally closed brass solenoid	Drain Pipe assembly	Yes
3/4" normally open brass solenoid	Advanced Controller Kit	Yes
3/4" Brass MNPT nipple	Advanced Controller Kit	No
3/4" X 1/4" Brass bushing	Inlet and Outlet Pipe assemblies	No
3/4" brass Tee	Inlet and Outlet Pipe assemblies	No
3/4" MNPT X 5/8" barb nylon hex elbow	Drain Pipe assembly	No
3/4" glass reinforced polypropylene hex nipple	Inlet, Outlet and Drain Pipe assemblies	Yes

10.3 System Base Controller Drawing

The figure below shows the parts explosion for the **MAYTAG** Base Controller Kit (MWF 4100 AWS and MWF 4200 AWS). Table 10.3 details information about each component's Name, Assembly Kit Number, and whether it is a critical spare or not.

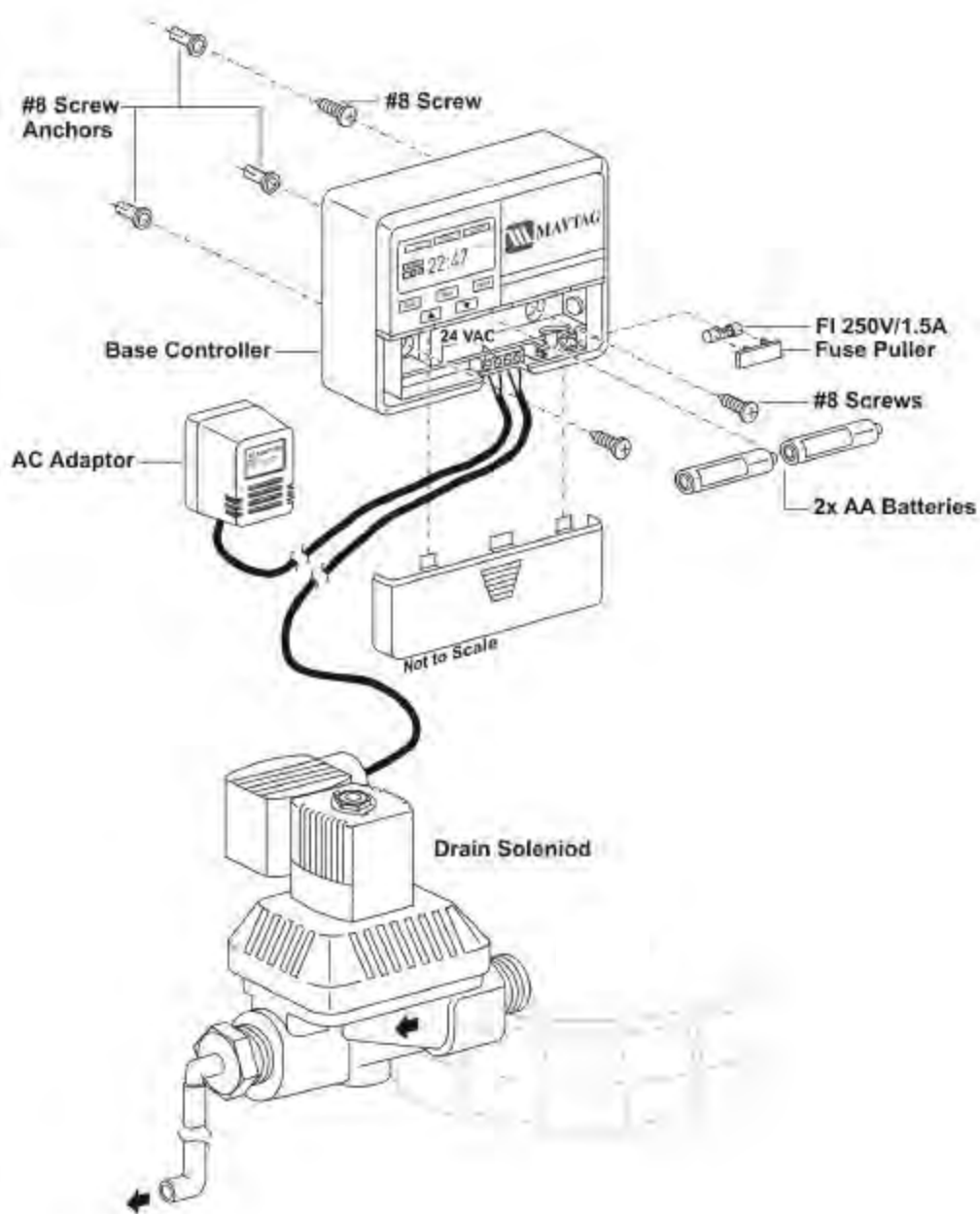


Figure 10.5 Base Controller Schematic Diagram

Table 10.3 - Base Controller Parts List

Part Number	Name	Kit Assembly	Critical Spare?
67500005	Base Model Controller	Base Model Controller Kit	Yes
N/A	AA batteries	Base Model Controller Kit	

10.4 System Advanced Controller Drawing

The figure below shows the parts explosion for the Advanced Controller (MWF 4300 AWS). Table 10.4 details information about each component's Name, Assembly Kit Number, whether it is a critical spare or not.

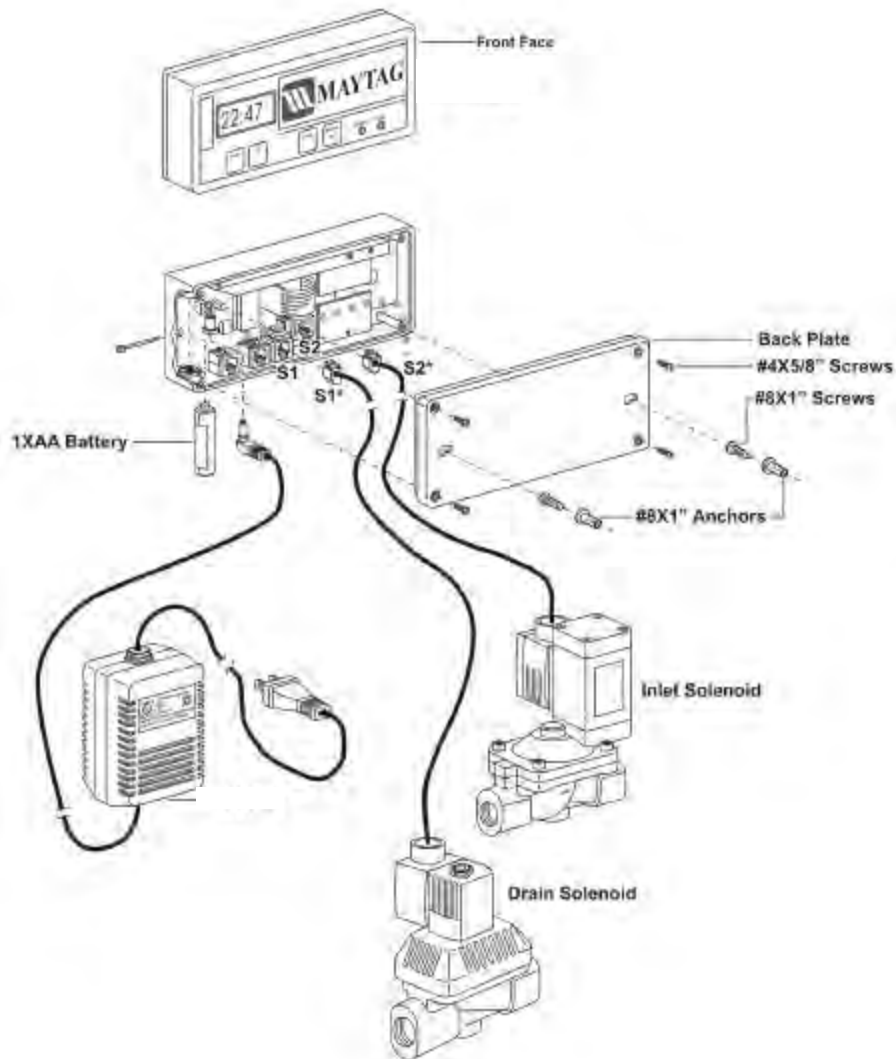


Figure 10.6 Advanced Controller Schematic Diagram

Table 10.4 - Advanced Controller Parts

Part Number	Name	Kit Assembly	Critical Spare?
67500006	Advanced Controller	Advanced Controller Kit	Yes

11 Internet Resources and Manufacturer Details

11.1 Internet Resources

11.1.1 System Information and Updates

Further System information and updates can be found at www.MAYTAG.ca.

11.1.2 Procedural Information and Updates

Further procedural information and updates can be found at www.MAYTAG.ca.